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CASH WHEAT COMES HIGH.

BUT THE SHORTS MUST HAVE IT AND AT HUTCHINSON'S PRICE.

The Owner of All the Cash Wheat in Chicago Says It Is Not a Corner, but that the Stuff Is Worth All That He Asks—December Wheat Touches $1 Amid Wild Excitement—September Sails Away Up to $1.25@1.28—Interesting Facts and Figures.

B. P. Hutchinson says he never has run a corner and never will, but September wheat went up to $1.27 yesterday, one lot of 5,000 bushels selling at $1.28, and Mr. Hutchinson owns all the cash wheat in Chicago.

"But it is not a corner," he said. "The wheat is worth that much money."

He was lenient with the shorts, however, for he could easily have forced the price up to $1.50 or more, but he contented himself with the figure that he said he thought it was actually worth—$1.25. December wheat also took a jump, at one time reaching $1. October sold as high as $1.01, and altogether it was one of the most exciting days in the wheat pit since the break of the famous Harper corner last year. "Old Hutch" took his favorite seat beside one of the pillars when the board opened and watched the fun.

"There are not many shorts left in September; December has risen too fast. A reaction is due," was the tenor of many dispatches sent out Wednesday afternoon to speculators all over the country. The feeling was shared by a great many brokers and operators yesterday morning. They crowded the pit as usual, and, as on Wednesday, began the day by hammering the market. Every man seemed to be provided with selling orders—except the shorts in September. There were more of these than the crowd supposed, and instead of being placid while the hammering of December and May was in progress they wore anxious faces and made bold bids for September. There was scarcely any for sale in the first two hours of the session, and by 12 o'clock that little was withdrawn.

September wheat had closed at $1.04 the day before, but it opened at $1.07⅞ yesterday morning. The wheat pit was jammed with an excited, perspiring mass that grew more and more excited as the price went steadily up. The shorts were bidding against each other. As the marker hand went round and round the dial, showing advance after advance, the crowd went fairly wild. The shorts yelled themselves hoarse.

And "Old Hutch" sat against a pillar and smiled.

"Do you think this is high?" he said. "It will go higher before Saturday."

It reached $1.10, $1.15, $1.18, and pandemonium reigned. The shorts were bidding against each other in the wildest way, but there was no one to sell to them. Every one wanted to buy; no one wanted to sell.

And "Old Hutch" still leaned against the pillar and smiled.

"It's worth more," he said.

The ticker pointed to $1.27, and one lot was sold at $1.28. That was too much. There was a break toward "Old Hutch." The shorts surrounded him and cried for mercy. The old gentleman, still smiling, uncrossed his legs, and said to Johnny Brine, who stood near him:

"Let them have what they want at $1.25."

And they fairly stood in line to get it. It is said that he sold 530,000 bushels, of which Cusseiman & Day took 115,000 bushels, and Baldwin & Farnham 100,000 bushels. The rest went in smaller amounts.

Meanwhile the trade and excitement in the futures that were free from manipulation were enormous. December had yielded to the great selling at the opening, and had sold down to 96⅝. B. P. Hutchinson was the largest individual buyer, but there were other orders besides his absorbing the offerings. The market by 10 o'clock began to climb. As September advanced its progress was accelerated. At 11 o'clock the trading price was 99. The selling was still heavy, but buying orders for millions poured in. From 99⅝ a sudden leap was made to the price that the bulls as far back as the middle of July contended December would sell for. Not over ten or twenty thousand changed hands, but nevertheless the hands of the big clock on the gallery rail swung around and marked $1. Never did the crowd concentrate more energy into a yell. The elaborate stained-glass roof trembled. The brokers shook hands wildly; they flung their hats and cards into the air. Some of the more effusive fell on each other's necks. The enthusiasm swept downstairs into the corridors and offices, and sent a crowd of hatless, coatless men and boys out upon the sidewalk shouting "Wheat's a dollar."

The market fell back at the close to 98⅝c, but the bulls didn't seem to mind the slump. Their magic price had been reached.

THE DEAL NOT YET CLOSED.

The September deal is not yet closed by any means. It is understood that an attempt has been made to get a special train to bring wheat here from St. Louis, and that 75,000 bushels are expected from Milwaukee. This shows plainly that there are many who have not settled. Another thing that seems to show this is that a meeting of the association was suddenly called for yesterday afternoon, and that word was passed around that it was to change the rules concerning corners and to fix a settlement price. No quorum was present, however.

"Is there any danger of any failures?" a Board of Trade man was asked.

"O, I think not," he replied, "at least not today."

"Who are the principal sufferers?"

"Well, I think the principal shorts are men who have been operating from the New York end of the line. They've been holding on when others have closed out."

"Why?"

"I think they were led on by parties here who told them that 'Old Hutch' never had run a corner and had frequently said that he never would. That gave them confidence that there was no corner, and if there was none they did not believe that wheat would go as high as it has."

"Is it a corner?"

"Well, 'Old Hutch' says that it is worth all that it brings now, and I guess he's right."

In support of this view it may be stated that there are 2,550,000 bushels of spring wheat here, of which 2,000,000 bushels of No. 2 are in the Union Elevators. The remainder, 550,000 bushels, is all No. 1 Northern wheat that came here in May and the first part of June, 1887. It was brought from the Northwest to cover short sales made in the Harper deal, and is worth several cents more per bushel than the average grade of No. 2 spring. The millers say that it takes four and a half bushels of the latter to make a barrel of flour, while it takes five bushels of the new crop. This would give 11 per cent preference for the average No. 2 spring over the new crop, and would tend to show that "Old Hutch" is right in his statements. At any rate he has given the shorts a good many chances to get out easy. They have been warned a good many times to stand from under, but have failed to do so, and when finally caught were allowed to settle up at $1.25, when the price could easily have been forced to $1.50 or more.

It was the wildest day the board has seen in a long time, and there is a prospect of more to follow. "Old Hutch" was overrun with men who wanted him to let them out at less than $1.25. He had the same answer for all.

"I can't afford to do it. The wheat is worth that much. The millers will pay that for it to grind up into flour."

"Old Hutch" was king and he is yet. He controls the situation. The crowd of loungers amused themselves in the afternoon in figuring out the amount of his profit in the deal. They made it all the way from $300,000 to $500,000.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 27.—It has developed here today that a quarter of a million bushels of Tennessee wheat is held in elevators here for Chicago parties. They have for some time been purchasing all wheat offered.

THE CORNER IS A LOCAL AFFAIR.

Other Markets Affected but Little—How a St. Louis Short Will Cover.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The Produce Exchange here did not respond to the wild excitement which characterized the dealings on the Chicago exchange. This was probably due in a great measure to the discovery of the mortgage forgeries that had been perpetrated upon the Gratuity Fund by the confidential counsel of the committee which has that fund in charge. The investigation which was going on at the exchange and the discovery that the forgeries had aggregated $168,000 caused almost a cessation of business, while men gathered in groups on the floor of the exchange and discussed the crime and denounced its perpetrator. Ordinarily there would have been some reflex of the conditions existing at Chicago, but this other matter dwarfed all speculation and caused so much excitement that business took for the day second place.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—On the Milwaukee Board of Trade there was little excitement today, the Chicago whirl being watched with interest from a safe distance by the boys, who had expected that something of the sort was possible, and had not put themselves in a position to be squeezed. The amount of shortage in this city is given at from 200,000 to 1,000,000 bushels, the latter being the estimate of J. B. Oliver. The Milwaukee end of the Hutchinson corner has been manipulated by William Young & Co., who have been applying the screws to the shorts here. The Milwaukee market was raised three cents. Operators here, however, were cautious. Sellers found few buyers and buyers found few sellers, and the transactions were few and insignificant.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—To the speculative traders in the grain pit on 'Change the Chicago blackboard was more than ordinarily attractive today. A rumor was floating around the floor that a well-known St. Louisan had been caught short of September in Chicago and was having some of his hard-earned wealth squeezed out of him. The supposed unfortunate short was said to be J. B. M. Kehler, the miller. He was said to be short some 200,000 bushels, which he had sold in Chicago against the cash wheat he was carrying here. Mr. Kehler was hunted up and asked as to the truth of this.

"Yes," slowly replied Mr. Kehler, watching the Chicago board and chewing nervously on several kernals of wheat. "I am short September in Chicago. I am short just 25,000 bushels, and this wheat will be shipped to Chicago tonight."

In all, it is understood, between 200 and 250 cars of wheat will be shipped to Chicago by St. Louis, these cars going by special trains, and they will be rushed through in order to have the wheat in that market before the close of the month.

THE PRICE OF BREAD MAY RISE.

If Wheat Remains at $1.25 Breadstuffs Will Be Dearer.

D. F. Bremner was seen at his house last evening and asked what effect the extraordinary bulge in wheat would have on the price of breadstuffs.

"None," he replied promptly.

"Will not bread cost more with wheat at $1.25 than it does now?"

"O, yes, if wheat holds there; but I don't think it will. It is liable to drop back in a day or two. From what I've seen I should say that 'Old Hutch' was in command and simply put the price where he wanted it."

"You don't think it will affect the price of breadstuffs, then?"

"No. I think it is liable to drop back any day. Now, if it held at $1.25 over next month it might make a difference, but because 'Old Hutch' squeezes the traders is no reason why the price of bread should advance."

"If it holds at $1.25 what will the result be?"

"Well, if cash wheat was at that figure the millers of course would advance the price of flour. I think it would go up about $1 a barrel and that would increase the price of bread about a penny per pound loaf."

"But you don't think there will be any increase in price?"

"O, no; I don't say that. I think there will be, but I don't think the jump on the Board of Trade today will have any effect. That was speculation and nothing more. But I understand that there is not much No. 2 spring, and of course that will make it higher. Flour will go up and then bread must follow. But I don't look on the bulge today as indicative of anything except speculation. I don't think it indicates what the price of cash wheat will be, and so it can't indicate what the price of bread and flour will be."

A VICTORY FOR JAY GOULD.

Judge Brewer's Decision in the M., K. & T. Case Favors the Wall Street Magnate.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—There was a large attendance of legal luminaries in the United States District Court this morning when Judge Brewer rendered his opinion in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas matter. The opinion was long and technical, and occupied nearly an hour in reading. After setting forth the many reasons why a receiver should not be appointed, the court held that in equity the bondholders were real owners of the road, and that from the physical and financial condition of the road their interests could only be guarded by the appointment of a receiver. Therefore, the application for a receiver would be granted. The court desired the parties interested to make some suggestions, and in case they should fail to agree he would take the matter into his own hands. This opinion is looked upon as a victory for Gould. The road is under lease to him until Dec. 1, and if it is sold under foreclosure he will put in his claim, and with this cloud on the title will be able to buy it in himself much cheaper than any one else.

IS THE PILOT LOST?

Fears for the Safety of a Racine Yacht Caught in the Gale Wednesday Night.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Fears are entertained for the safety of the yacht Pilot, that cleared last night for Chicago, bound for New Orleans by way of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. She was caught out in a northwest gale and nothing can be heard of her. Capt. Wetherill and Lou Skow were on board.

Up to midnight nothing had been seen of the Pilot at this port, and incoming vessels had not seen her. They reported a terrific sea running, in which a yacht would find it difficult to live. Capt. Strain of the steamer Puritan, which came across from Benton Harbor after the gale had partially subsided, was certain that a small craft could not have lived through it.

An Indianapolis Murder Mystery.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Officers left here today for Richmond to arrest Albert Eaton, on the charge of having murdered Thomas Connaughton. Mrs. Mary E. Johnston swore to the warrant on which the probable arrest will be made. She says that Eaton was jealous of the attentions his wife received from Connaughton. It was at Eaton's instance that a constable was endeavoring to arrest Connaughton when the murder occurred. The crime was one of the great mysteries of this city.

A BURGLAR'S CONFESSION

MITCHELL, THE FUR ROBBER, TELLS OF HIS NUMEROUS CRIMES.

Breaking into a Plumbing Establishment and Removing His Plunder on a Hand-Cart—Several Large and a Number of Small Robberies He Committed—He Says that Only When Drunk Could He Summon the Courage for His Daring Thefts—His Domestic Relations.

D. B. Mitchell, the man who committed the big burglary at the Alaska Fur Company's store about three weeks ago, was brought back to this city from Buffalo Wednesday night and is now held at the Central Station. Yesterday he became communicative and confessed not only the robbery of the furs, but told of several other burglaries he had committed here during the last two or three months. Shortly before the fur robbery he broke into the plumbing establishment of Downs & Miller and despoiled it of about $200 worth of pipe, faucets, and other articles. He gained entrance to the place by sawing off a Yale lock. After gathering what articles he thought he could most easily dispose of he went out and stole a hand-cart, and, packing the plunder into it, wheeled it away. A night or two afterward he broke into, with a jimmy, the store of F. A. Augustine, No. 29 Lake street, and stole about $300 worth of shoes. He also broke into the establishment of Sherman & Flavin, dealers in ornamental house fixtures and brass ornaments at No. 349 Wabash avenue, and took a number of valuable brass and other ornaments. He gained entrance there through a basement window, and then cut a hole through a door leading into the store above. He committed several other burglaries and thefts. Some things he did, he said, were so petty that he is ashamed to tell of them. But he maintains that he never committed a burglary or theft except when drunk, and lays all his troubles and crimes to liquor.

STEALING ONLY WHEN DRUNK.

"I believe I am more alert and cunning when drunk than when sober," he said, "and would never think of stealing a pin's worth except when drinking." In this connection it may be mentioned that the woman with whom he has of late been living says she believes he used to get drunk purposely in order to nerve him up to the commission of burglaries.

Mitchell was born in Wisconsin and has lived here for a number of years. He has been at different times in the employ of Booth & Brady, fish dealers; A. W. Guthrie & Co., ice dealers, and was last employed selling fish from a wagon on the South Side. He also worked at boiler making for Chalmers, and, according to his own saying, is pretty handy at almost any business. He is good-looking, portly in build, and 39 years old. At the age of 13, in 1862, he joined the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment and was at the front with Grant, McPherson, and other Generals. He was married nine years ago, and has a girl 7 years old of whom he speaks most affectionately. Four or five years ago he and his wife, he says, separated, but during all these years they have been friendly and have often met. His wife last lived at No. 195 Erie street, where she kept a boarding-house. She is now in Canada with her mother, having accompanied him to Buffalo in his flight from here after the fur robbery.

HIS DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

While his wife was living on the North Side he was living on the South Side at No. 476 Wabash avenue with another woman whom he calls Miss Fisher, but who calls herself Mrs. Mitchell and claims she was legally married to him. She comes from Indiana, and has been living with him as a wife for over five years. She has a baby a few months old. It was from her place that he escaped from the detectives without all his clothes, and then went to the North Side, to his first wife, and then on a drunk. How many days he staid there before going to Buffalo he does not know, but he remembers that while in his wife's house his 7-year-old daughter continually sat by his side for fear he would leave to get more liquor, and once or twice when she thought he was asleep he saw and heard her praying for him. He had never sought a divorce from his first wife, although she would probably be willing to grant it had she not been a strict Catholic and known that her church would not sanction that. The reckless daring with which he robbed the fur company is a proof to his mind that he could not do such a thing except when drunk.

After gaining entrance to the store he got, by means of climbing onto a coping through the window of an adjoining building, into a doctor's office. He moved the furs, made up into five bundles, in there, and, finding a key in the inside of the doctor's door, he opened it, locked it on the outside, put the key in his pocket, and hailing a cabman on the street went off with him to get more whisky. After an hour or two he went back to the office, telling the cabman he wished he would help him bring down some packages. Both proceeded up-stairs and Mitchell opened the office and the furs were taken down to the cab.

Mitchell in manner and conversation is quiet and gentlemanly, and his only hope now is, he says, to have his punishment made as light as possible. He dreads the thought of going to Joliet and fears that his mind could not long retain its balance there, as insanity is hereditary in his family.

WANTS A JUDICIAL VINDICATION.

An Indianapolis Man Who Is Anxious to Be Indicted for Murder.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—George W. Stout, a vault cleaner, who resides on Hosbrook street, is making an effort to have himself indicted for the murder of George De Burger, a street-car driver who was killed while on his car at Merrill and Delaware streets a year ago. The greatest mystery surrounded the affair, and the efforts of the police and detectives to find the murderer or murderers were unsuccessful. James A. Haley, a former street-car employé, and James Bresnan were arrested, and although there was some strong evidence against them they proved an alibi and were discharged. A few days ago Stout heard that his wife had been approached by a detective who offered her $5[illegible] to make an affidavit to a story he claimed to have heard she had told to the effect that her husband had committed the crime. Stout asserts his innocence and wants to be subjected to a trial for vindication.

The Sixth Husband Sues for a Divorce.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mollie Corwin, whose matrimonial experiences with six husbands, of whom she divorced five, is enjoying a new sensation by being made the defendant instead of the plaintiff in a divorce case, her husband, Jos. Corwin, having filed a suit for divorce today, accusing her of running off to Tennessee with one Charles Suttles.

Dairymen of Illinois.

OLNEY, Ills., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The Illinois Dairymen's Association held a meeting here today at the court-house. Jonathan Periam, in an offhand speech, addressed the audience on "Clover as Food for Cow and Pig." This was followed by a general discussion on the subject of clover as a land fertilizer. Mr. R. Lespenasse read a paper on the subject of "Milk Production."

Canadian Fishermen Complain.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—British Columbia fishermen are agitating a movement to induce the Dominion Government to put a stop to the encroachment of American fishermen on the three-mile limit of that province. This is regarded as the outcome of the delay in settling the Behrings Sea question in which the Pacific coast fishermen are interested.

INDIANS STARVING TO DEATH.

Great Destitution Among the Inhabitants of the Peace River Country.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—A terrible tale of starvation and destitution among the Indians comes from the Peace River country. It comes in the form of a petition to the Minister of the Interior for Canada and is signed by the Anglican Bishop for that diocese, six clergymen and missionaries, and several Justices of the Peace. It is an official document passed by the synod of Athabasca Diocese. It sets out that owing to the great mortality of beavers and other small game the Indians both last winter and summer have been in a perpetual state of starvation. Both the food supply of the Indians and their power of procuring clothing have been affected. They are now in a complete state of destitution and unable to provide themselves with clothing, ammunition, etc., for the winter. The petition says, among other things: The scarcity has greatly decreased the number of their dogs (so necessary to the Indian for traveling and hunting), thus seriously increasing the difficulty of obtaining a livelihood. In the Mackenzie River district there were several cases of death by starvation and one or more of cannibalism. During last winter, among the Fort Chippewian Indians, between twenty and thirty starved to death, and the death of others was accelerated by want of food. A party of about twenty Beaver Indians had to be conveyed from Grand Prairie, near Dunvegan, Peace River, to Lesser Slave Lake, to prevent their starving to death. Some of them died after arriving there. "Within the personal knowledge of the undersigned," says the petition, "many other Indians, Crees, Beavers, and Chippewians, at almost all points where there are missions or trading posts, would certainly have been starved to death but for the help furnished by the traders and missionaries at those places—furnished often at great personal inconvenience. Owing to all these facts, scores of families having lost their heads by starvation are now perfectly helpless and must starve to death or eat one another unless help comes. People are terribly agitated over the anticipated fate of these poor people." Heartrending stories of sufferings and cannibalism con tinue to come in.

RIOTERS CONFRONTED BY TROOPS.

Italian Laborers in Quebec Tear Up a Railroad Track.

COOKSHIRE, Que., Sept. 27.—When the seven companies of the Eighteen Battalion reached Sawyerville this morning they were met by 200 armed Italians, who marched defiantly by, waving clubs and making threatening gesticulations. Shortly afterwards the rioters removed some rails a hundred yards in the rear of the train. They were easily driven off by the militia, and the rails were relaid. Sawyerville is protected by thirty cavalrymen. Six shots were fired at Auctioneer Tailor there last night while he was on his way home. Several of the ringleaders of the rioters declared that the men were desperate, having been robbed and being now without food. If funds were not forthcoming violence would occur. So far there has been no loss of life in connection with the riot.

SHERBROOKE, Que., Sept. 27.—L. C. Belanzer, Crown Prosecutor, applied to the Attorney General of Quebec on behalf of the company to have the authorities send out constables to effect the arrest of the Italian ringleaders. This request has been granted, and the constables will be protected by the military in the execution of their duty.

PURCHASED A PRINCIPALITY.

German and New York Capitalists Buy 700,000 Acres of Dakota Land.

BISMARCK, Dak., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—During the conference between the officials of the Northern Pacific Road and the Territorial officials with regard to the payment of the Northern Pacific tax it was learned that the company has recently negotiated a sale of 700,000 acres of its land grant. Fifty thousand acres of this land will be selected this fall and the remainder next year. The names of the purchasers have not been made public, but it is understood they are residents of New York and Germany. German capital is largely interested in the road, and it is believed that through the influence of Henry Villard the sale has been made. It is the largest land deal ever made in the Territory.

A TELEPHONE GIRL'S SUICIDE.

Millie Ketz of Grand Rapids Takes Poison on Account of Love.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 27.—Millie Ketz, an operator in the central telephone office, committed suicide this morning by taking carbolic acid. She arrived at her post at the usual hour and commenced work, but in a few minutes fell fainting to the floor and did not recover conciousness. She died in the office, and for an hour the city's telephone service was entirely suspended, and twenty girls, together with the brothers, sisters, and parents of the dead girl, united in the wildest kind of an emotional scene. The girl was engaged to Charles Calkins, a young grocery clerk, and the wedding was fixed for an early date, but last night he told her their marriage would have to be postponed at least three years, and that broke her heart. This was her 18th birthday.

THE PRAIRIE FIRES IN DAKOTA.

Later Reports Show that the Worst Fears Have Been Realized.

JAMESTOWN, Dak., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Reports of prairie fire losses are coming in from every direction, and the worst fears will be more than realized. Between Jamestown and Lamoure a strip of country fifty miles wide was burned over. Among the losses reported today the largest are: W. B. S. Trinnle, 2,000 bushels of wheat; a farmer named Warren, near Ypsilanti, 400 acres of wheat in shock. Hundreds of small farmers sustained losses ranging from $100 to $1,000. Nearly all the hay in the south part of Barnes County was destroyed and the same may almost be said of wheat. Near Montpelier names of a dozen have been heard whose wheat escaped August's frost only to burn up in September's fire.

New Points on an Old Murder.

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—A warrant was today issued by Justice Winscott for the arrest of Mark Stevenson and wife upon affidavit of James Mosby charging the former with the murder of W. S. Mosby and the latter with being an accessory. A few minutes before 11 o'clock the night of July 16, 1888, Mark Stevenson fired a revolver which sent a bullet through the heart of W. S. Mosby, who was Prosecuting Attorney of this county, and a young man of promise. Both testified at the inquest that Mosby came to the house and walked in. While standing there Stevenson fired the fatal shot. Stevenson was discharged on preliminary examination. The arrests today cause surprise.

A Bridal Trip in a Balloon.

NORTH EASTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—Prof. James K. Allen, who made a balloon ascension from the fair grounds at Providence this afternoon, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Davis, who were married in the basket just before the ascension was made, landed in a cedar swamp in Easton this evening about 6 o'clock. The balloon dragged across the swamp for nearly two miles, the party being obliged to cling to the ropes above the basket to keep out of the water. They were finally rescued by the drag rope being caught and made fast to a tree.

Natural Gas Near Tuscola.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The people of this vicinity are much excited over the discovery of a natural gas well which was struck today on the farm of Everem Thompson, five miles northeast of the city, at a depth of 190 feet. A strong flow was struck, which threw water and stones forty feet high. After the upheaval subsided a pipe was inserted, a match applied, and a flame shot up to a hight of thirty feet.

THE WAR AT LAST ENDED.

FREIGHT RATES BETWEEN CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL FINALLY ADJUSTED.

The Six Months' Conflict Between Northwestern Lines, Which Has Nearly Bankrupted Some of Them, Brought to a Close—The Milling-in-Transit Trouble with the St. Paul Road Settled—A General Advance in Rates Agreed Upon.

After a serious conflict of more than six months' duration, during which freight rates between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis have been seriously demoralized, the General Managers of the Northwestern roads succeeded yesterday in restoring harmonious relations and perfecting an agreement for the restoration of the rates. At Wednesday's meeting President Miller of the St. Paul did not feel inclined to take the responsibility for making an arrangement regarding the milling-in-transit question that would compel his road to pay from 2 to 3 cents per 100 pounds to other roads securing any of the grain or flour for which it has issued milling-in-transit orders at 7½ cents per 100 pounds. But as this was the only way by which a restoration of rates both east and west bound could be secured, Drexel, Morgan & Co. and other Eastern people prominently connected with the St. Paul were appealed to to give their assent to such a settlement. Their anxiety to secure better earnings in the future no doubt induced them to give their sanction to the plan.

It was shown yesterday that owing to the decision of the Inter-State Commission in the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad case the through rates would have to be advanced or a general reduction in all local rates throughout the West and Northwest would have to be made. The war had already cost the roads such large amounts of money as to bring some of them to the verge of bankruptcy, and a further reduction in local rates would have most disastrous results. It was deemed inadvisable to make fixed rates on milling-in-transit grain, as this would keep the open rate down to a lower figure than ought to be made, and consequently the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

THE BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

Resolved, That the Chairman shall from time to time, and as often as may be necessary, name the rate that shall govern on transit grain between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Chicago, and in doing so shall consider circumstances and conditions affecting the traffic. The so-called transit freight shall, under the rates so named by the Chairman, be free to all roads competing between St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Chicago.

It was then resolved to make the rate on grain and its products from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago 12½ cents per 100 pounds. This is an advance of 5 cents per 100 pounds. Regarding west bound freight, it was decided to make the following rates from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis: First class, 60 cents; second, 50 cents; third, 40 cents; fourth, 25 cents; fifth, 20 cents; class A, 25 cents; class B, 20 cents; class C, 17 cents; class D, 14 cents; class E, 13 cents, subject to Western classification. This is an advance of about 33 per cent, the present first-class rate being 40 cents.

Through rates from the seaboard to St. Paul and Minneapolis were established as follows: First-class, $1.10; second, 99 cents; third, 77 cents; fourth, 51 cents; fifth, 44 cents; sixth, 36 cents, subject to official Eastern classification. The first-class through rate is but 20 cents less than the combined locals, New York to Chicago and Chicago to St. Paul. The above rates will go into effect Oct. 10. All rates in effect at the intermediate points between Chicago and St. Paul or adjacent points lower than the above will be withdrawn Oct. 10.

TO TAKE EFFECT AT ONCE.

In addition to the foregoing it was also decided that the agreement heretofore entered into to take effect Oct. 1 should become effective at once (Sept. 27), and thereafter be in full force and effect. The General Freight Agents were instructed to convene Oct. 1 for the purpose of revising rates where necessary, and remain in session until the work is completed. Until changed by revision, the present rates shall not be changed, and the General Freight Agents are not authorized to change the rates of yesterday.

No action was taken regarding rail and lake rates, and it is understood that no material advance in those rates will be made for the reason that the navigation season will soon come to a close, when the above named new through rates can be applied on all through traffic between St. Paul, Minneapolis, and seaboard points.

A great menace to the permanency of the new agreement is the failure to get the lines between St. Paul and Duluth to join. These roads have it in their power by cutting rates between St. Paul and Duluth to inflict great injury upon the St. Paul-Chicago lines. As the Duluth elevators are nearly empty, they can take grain to Duluth all winter, and as the crop in the Northwest is not large a diversion of the freight to Duluth will prove a serious loss to Chicago interests.

PISTOLS IN FRISCO POLITICS.

One Man Killed and Three Others Wounded at Republican Headquarters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 27.—At the headquarters of the Republican County Committee this evening, while the returns from the primary election today were being counted, W. J. Harrington, a notorious character about the city, entered a protest against the returns of one district. Some one cried out to "stop talking." Harrington then drew a pistol and began abusing Martin J. Kelly, Fire Commissioner, when some unknown person fired a shot from the rear. General confusion ensued and several shots were fired promiscuously. David Donohue was shot in the heart and died in a few minutes. A. Christensen was shot in the chest and will die. Kelly and Harrington were also shot, but not fatally.

The Odd-Fellows' Grand Lodge.

OLNEY, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows today conferred the Grand Lodge degree upon 100 Past Grands. In the afternoon secret work was exemplified by Grand Master Howard. At night another session was held at which there was a large gathering of local members, the Grand Lodge being opened to them in the subordinate degree. The secret work was again exemplified, after which speeches were made by the Grand Master, Grand Secretary Adams, and others.

Sells Out After Making a Million.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 27.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has sold its stock in the Tidewater Pipe Company to friends of the Tidewater Company. It is said that the price received is in the neighborhood of 225 per share, and that the Reading Company has made a clear million dollars from the investment. It is understood that the proceeds of the sale will be invested in the stock of the Terminal Railroad in this city.

Mulkey Held to the Grand Jury.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Lizzie Trent, the colored woman shot Monday night, yesterday returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death from shock and hemorrhage caused by a pistol ball wound in the chest. The jury further found that in their belief the ball that caused the wound was fired from a revolver in the hands of John Mulkey, and recommended that Mulkey be remanded to jail until discharged by due process of law.

Close of the Big Bend Reunion.

SENECA, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The Big Bend reunion, which has been in session here for the last three days, has been a complete success. The various Grand Army posts of Morris, Ottawa, Marseilles, La Salle, and other places were present at the camping ground. Capt. C. A. Hill of Joliet, J. H. Shaw of Streator, Chaplain L. W. Brewer of Ottawa, Col. Sexton of Chicago, and others addressed the crowd.

MISS DOUGHERTY'S STRANGE FREAK.

She Suddenly Made Up Her Mind to Take a Trip to Europe.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

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SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 27.—I met the Ems on its arrival here today. I found May Dougherty sitting on a steamer chair, wrapped in the stewardess' shawl. I asked her how she came to sail for Europe without letting her parents or friends know anything about it. She said: "I can only explain my coming away as a sudden freak. I got the idea of going to Europe from a partial offer not long ago from a lady to accompany her abroad as an amanuensis. The idea kept growing on me, and I constantly wondered how I should get an opportunity to go. Last Tuesday I heard accidentally that Mr. Chamberlain, for whom I had been doing occasional typewriting, would sail on the Ems that afternoon. I resolved on the spur of the moment to take the steamer and throw myself on his protection after the steamer started. I waited on the dock some time, and when I saw Mr. Chamberlain go aboard at the last moment I followed, and, finding the ladies' room, remained there until late in the afternoon. I did not realize till it was too late to turn back what I had done. So suddenly did I decide on going that I brought no clothing except what I had on when I left home that morning, not even a wrap or gloves. Had it not been for the kindness of the stewardess I don't know what I should have done. Everybody was kind to me on board. Mr. Chamberlain advised me to return home immediately after my arrival, as probably there would be a police investigation and possibly a scandal. I shall go to London and try to find the lady who wanted me to accompany her. If unsuccessful I shall return to New York."

Mr. Chamberlain, who is going to Paris, said he could not add anything to Miss Dougherty's statement. He did not know the girl was on board till the vessel was outside of Sandy Hook, and nothing could be done then but advise her to return home as soon as she reached the other side. He had only a slight business acquaintance with Miss Dougherty, and regarded her action as simply the unaccountable freak of a thoughtless girl. He was excessively annoyed at her folly, but was powerless to prevent it.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN MASSACHUSETTS

Thirteen Thousand Boston Women Qualify to Vote, and the Interest Unabated.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—There were 4,120 women assessed today, and the interest in the school question continues unabated. Protestant and Catholics were about equally divided. The total now is nearly 13,000. The priests have told their women communicants that they must vote. The Register's office is to be kept open until 10 p. m. hereafter. Many of the Catholic women had the advantage in coming with assessment blanks already made out, the result of headquarters work.

It is reported that information is in possession of the Committee of One Hundred Protestant Women which proves that there have been a large number of cases of perjury among the women who have been assessed preparatory to voting for the School Committee in this city. These women, it is alleged, appeared before the Assessors and took oath to signatures which were written by other persons. It is claimed that the men who wrote the signatures were seen to write them.

In addition to the Committee of One Hundred the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is actively engaged in protecting the purity of the ballot-box, and there is a league in almost every part of the State engaged in the same work. They say they are determined that irregular voting on the part of women shall be nipped in the bud. And when the women who have sworn falsely go to register they will be arrested. It is said that the Protestant women have been assured by many leading Catholics that they will assist in the work of preserving the public schools from sectarian attacks.

KEEP HIM AWAY FROM CHURCH.

An Orthodox Hebrew Who Is Given No Peace.

During the Hebrew holiday services held in the synagogue on Canal street, near Twelfth, an officer entered and arrested Abraham Finkelberg, who was assisting the rabbi, on a warrant. Quite a commotion followed, the major portion of the congregation following the officer and his prisoner to the station and nearly breaking up the services at the synagogue.

The charge against Mr. Finkelberg is selling lottery tickets, and the warrant was sworn out by a neighbor. Finkelberg says that he defended one of his countrymen from abuse at the hands of a gang of roughs, and these, he claims, out of pure revenge gave away his lottery "snap." Yesterday morning he was arrested on a warrant sworn out before a Lake View Justice, carted out there, and afterwards taken to the County Jail, where he was bailed out. He wished to attend the holiday services at his synagogue, but this his enemies refused to permit him to do, depriving him of religious solace and ministerial comfort.

Fixing the Sites of Gettysburg Monuments.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 27.—The members of Farnsworth's cavalry brigade of the Potomac, together with the Hon. J. Simon of Brackman's South Carolina battery, which engaged it, and Col. J. D. Ferguson of Baltimore, Adjutant on Fitzhugh Lee's staff, today went over the ground occupied by the brigade during the battle. They fixed the sites for the monuments of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, First Vermont, and First West Virginia Regiments on Cavalry avenue, east of Round Top. The Fifth New York, which also belonged to this brigade, has already erected its memorial, but the members of the other regiment are unanimously of the opinion that it is not within half a mile of its correct position. The Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery and One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry held a reunion here today and elected as President Maj. J. A. Reen of Watsontown, and Secretary, H. T. Graves of Milstown.

Piatt County Sons of Veterans.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Sept. 27.—The camps of Sons of Veterans of Piatt County will hold a three days' encampment at the Piatt County fair-grounds Oct. 11, 12, and 13. This will be a military camp of instruction and will be in charge of the regular commanders. Col. Frank McCrillis, commanding the Department of Illinois, with his staff, will be present and give instructions to the camps. A county organization will be effected and an annual encampment held by the camps in Piatt County.

American Mechanics in Council.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 27.—The National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics have elected the following national officers for the ensuing year: Councilor, E. O. Staples of Meriden, Conn.; Vice-Councilor, John C. Smith of New Brunswick, N. J.; Secretary, John Server of Philadelphia; Treasurer, Joseph H. Shinn of Camden, N. J. The next session will be held at Salem, Mass., the fourth Tuesday in September, 1889.

Independent Order of Red Men.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The great council of the Illinois District Improved Order of Red Men adjourned today after electing the following additional officers: Great Sennap, Dr. F. C. Caldwell of Chicago; Great Mishinewa, Dr. W. A. Jones of Chicago; Great Guard of the Wigwam, J. F. Lindgren of Peoria; Great Guard of the Forest, Dr. E. L. Bullard of Waupun, Wis. The great council will meet next year in Springfield during September.

The Corn Palace Draws Great Crowds.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—There never before was such a multitude in Sioux City as there has been today. Passenger trains of from three to five large sections have been coming in on all the roads. It was military-day. Parades by the Grand Army and Uniformed Rank of Knights of Pythias have passed repeatedly through the streets. All day there was a crush of visitors at the corn palace.

LIFE IN A GREAT CITY.

EVENTS OF THE DAY OBSERVED BY "THE TRIBUNE" REPORTERS.

A Promoter of the Alley "L" Scheme Says There Will Be Eight Miles of Track in Operation Within Eighteen Months—Why North-Siders Ride in Open Cars—A Bad Husband and a Worse Father—"Polly's" Owner Again.

The promoters of the alley elevated road are not resting idly, while their deposit remains an unproductive asset in the hands of Controller Burley. Negotiations for the right of way are being pushed ahead with all possible speed, and in the few instances where property-owners prove obstinate the matter is at once relegated to the County Court for adjustment by condemnation proceedings.

"In eighteen months we shall have eight miles of the road built and in running order," said Col. Goddard at the Richelieu Hotel last evening.

A TRIBUNE man who heard the remark suggested that the company would have to do some tall work in the shape of rapid building to come up to the Colonel's expectation.

"Not at all," he replied. "We'll do it, you'll see. We mean business, and the Chicago public will think so when once we begin to build."

"Will you make any formal protest in the matter of the State street elevated road ordinance?"

"It would scarcely be good taste on our part to approach the City Council on such a matter, although we might have our opinion as to the fairness of granting an opposition road the franchise after we have been at the trouble and expense we have already undertaken on our road."

WHY THEY RIDE IN OPEN CARS.

Mr. Yerkes Makes 50 Cents on Each Short Car Run Out.

Mr. Yerkes is enforcing a new mode of torture on the unfortunates of the North Side. During the summer months closed cars with an open smoking compartment were provided. Mr. Yerkes explained that the open cars were not yet completed. It evidently never occurred to him that it would have been good policy to order the open cars first. As the days began to shorten and the nights grew cold and frosty open cars were substituted. The closed cars have been gradually withdrawn, and, with a few exceptions, relegated to the car-barns.

At first thought it would seem that nothing short of a deliberate intention to inflict the greatest amount of discomfort upon a helpless community could explain such a proceeding. It seems, however, that there is money in it. Mr. Yerkes saves 50 cents a day by freezing North-Siders; that is, he saves 25 cents in wages from each employé who works on an open car. Gripmen and conductors on the long, closed cars receive $2.50 a day and on the short open cars $2.25 a day. As fast as the open cars come from the shops they are pressed into service.

NO LIMIT TO THE HATRED.

A Bohemian Shoots His Daughter for Sheltering Her Aged Mother.

Up to a short time ago Vaclav Janetzky, a Bohemian laborer 60 years old, lived with his wife at No. 82 West Taylor street. Their married daughter, Mary Jelick, lived with them. The old couple were continually quarreling. Not long ago Janetzky compelled his wife to leave the house. He left also, going to Milwaukee. During his absence Mrs. Jelick took care of her old mother at the house. Yesterday Janetzky came home unexpectedly. Mrs. Janetzky had let the house, but he had heard his daughter had been taking care of her. He was drunk, and, after scolding Mrs. Jelick, left the house. While she was at the sewing machine Janetzky returned, and before she knew he was in the room he shot her in the back with a 22-calibre revolver.

After firing another shot at her he ran from the house flourishing the revolver. He was met by Officer Carragher. Janetzky, now crazed with liquor, fired two shots at the officer while but a few feet from him. Both missed their mark and he was arrested. Mrs. Jelick is not dangerously hurt.

A CHANGE IN THE PROGRAM.

"Horse Shark" Jackson in the Role of Purchaser—The Usual Result.

Henry Decker, a farmer of Roseland, recovered a judgment yesterday for $175 against "Horse Shark" Jackson. Of course the suit was the result of a horse trade, and equally as a matter of course the horny-handed son of toil had met with the usual fate that befalls Mr. Jackson's patrons. The only thing unusual was that the farmer sold the horse to Jackson, which is quite the reverse of the general program. The price was $160, and Decker took $10 cash and a note for $150, Jackson telling him that he owned No. 3717 State street. Decker never received payment on the note, nor did he get his horse back. Jackson made no defense to the suit, and the matter was referred to a jury with instructions to render judgment.

"If your Honor please," said one juror, "I don't know whether I can sit in this case, because I once had dealings with Jackson and got done up."

"O, anybody can sit in a case against Jackson," said the Judge; and the jury found for Decker.

IT TAKES OFF THEIR FINGERS.

Stamping Machinery That Maims Girl Operatives.

Henrietta Berry, a 17-year-old girl, began suit in the Circuit Court against the Chicago Can Company and James A. Clark for $15,000 damages. The company is a small corporation manufacturing fruit cans at Nos. 48 to 54 Clinton street. Clark is the manager. The plaintiff was employed at the stamping machine, and through defective belting and the want of guards around the machine, it is said, she lost the first two fingers of her right hand, the accident occurring Sept. 11. Within the last two months, it is said, five girls have been mutilated in this factory all through defective machinery. They are Lillian Mott, aged 15, of No. 358 Clinton street, who had her thumb cut off; Ida Olsen, 14, of No. 193 West Erie street, who lost the first two fingers of her right hand; Mamie Sullivan, 17, of No. 214 West Lake street, first finger of her right hand cut off; and a little girl about 13, whose name and residence G. W. Plummer, attorney for the plaintiff, had not been able to learn.

CAN'T STIR THE CAISSON.

The Big Steel Shell Immovable in the Sand.

The heavy sea running drove the tugs away and stopped work on the big caisson for the new water-works crib. Several hundred dollars have already been spent on the efforts to complete the launch, but the caisson is not an inch further in the water than it was at the beginning. It may be that the contractors will be compelled to change their plans and commence over again before accomplishing anything.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

A soda motor test, with successful results, has been made on the horse-car tracks running from Lake View to Ravenswood. It is said to beat the cable.

The St. Andrew's Society will put up a $60,000 building on Michigan avenue, between Adams and Monroe. The lease calls for a rental of $4,500 per year.

Division No. 12, Uniformed Rank K. of P., met at Forty-third and State last night, and, after an examination of the books, which it had been alleged were not correct, found that there was no shortage. The management of Capt. Alfred Mills was indorsed.

Three weeks ago Alice Taylor, wife of a porter in the Union Depot and living at No. 146 South Jefferson street, tried to end her life with poison, but was saved. Yesterday she made another attempt by swallowing carbolic acid, and again her design was frustrated by an emetic. Mrs. Taylor gives no reason for wanting to die.

William Trimble, a bibulous waiter, had an attack of delirium tremens in a lodging house at No. 441 Clark street, and at 8 o'clock last evening sprang from his bed and, naked as he was, jumped from a second story window to the street. His back and both legs were broken. He was taken to the County Hospital, where he lies at the point of death.

Cuba's Heavy Losses from the Cyclone.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—Sagua and Cardenas newspapers say that there is no exaggeration in estimating the losses caused by the recent cyclone at over $2,000,000 in these districts alone.

WAGES AND THE TARIFF.

GEN. HARRISON'S SPEECH TO VISITING DELEGATIONS FROM OHIO.

He Points Out the Danger to American Workingmen Should Free Trade Prevail—A Visit from Pennsylvania Gas Men at His Residence in the Evening—More About E. F. Gould's Silly Charge.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—Gen Harrison's visitors today came rom Ohio. It was announced that a delegation would come from Fountain County, Indiana, but it was discovered that a mistake had been made in fixing today for their visit. The Ohio delegations came from Hancock and Allen Counties and numbered several hundred. They brought six bands with them. Fifty Tippecanoe veterans accompanied the delegations, also 100 uniformed members of the Harrison and Morton battalion of Lima. A company of boys in zouave uniform headed the column to University Park. The weather was chilly, the thermometer having fallen to 46° at daybreak this morning, and overcoats were comfortable throughout the entire day. Gen. Harrison mounted the platform amid hearty cheers. The presentation addresses were made by R. H. Holliday of Findlay, O., President of the Veteran Club, and H. M. Jones of Lima, President of the Republican Club. Gen. Harrison was looking refreshed, and spoke with his accustomed vigor, touching upon wages, the tariff, and pauper labor. He said:

GENTLEMEN, AND MY OHIO FRIENDS: The State of my nativity has again placed me under obligations by this new evidence of the respect of her people. I am glad to meet you, and to notice in the kind and interested faces into which I look a confirmation of the cordial words which have been addressed to me on your behalf. You each feel a personal interest, and I trust a personal responsibility, in this campaign. The interest which expresses itself on public demonstrations is not of the highest value. The citizen who really believes that this election will either give a fresh impulse to the career of prosperity and honor in which our Nation has walked since the war, or will clog and retard that progress, comes far short of his duty if he does not in his own place as a citizen make his influence felt for the truth upon those who are near him. [Applause.]

You come from a community that has recently awakened to the fact that beneath the soil which has long yielded bounteous harvests to your farmers there was stored by nature a great and new source of wealth. You, in common with neighboring communities in Ohio and with other communities in your State, have only partially realized as yet the increase in wealth that oil and natural gas will bring to you if it be not checked by destructive changes in our tariff policy. This fact should quicken and intensify the interest of these communities in this contest for the preservation of the American system of protection. [Applause.]

It is said by some of our opponents that a protective tariff has no influence upon wages; that labor in the United States has nothing to fear from the competition from pauper labor; that in the contest between pauper labor and high-priced labor pauper labor was always driven out. No such statements as these fall in line with experience of these workingmen who are before me. [Cries of "No!" "No!" and "Not at all."] If that is true, why the legislative precautions we have wisely taken against the coming of pauper labor to our shores? It is because you know, every one of you, that in a contest between two rival establishments here, or between two rival countries, that shop or that country that pays the lowest wages and so produces most cheaply can command the market. If the product of foreign mills that pay low wages are admitted here without discriminating duties you know there's one way to meet such competition and that is by reducing wages in our mills. [Applause.] They seek to entice you by the suggestion that you can wear cheaper clothing when free access be given to the products of foreign woolen mills. And yet they mention also that now in some of our own cities the men, and especially the women, who are manufacturing the garments we wear, are not getting adequate wages and that among some of them there is suffering. Do they hope that when the coat be made cheaper the wages of the man or woman who makes it will be increased? [Cries of "Yes."] The power of your labor organizations to secure increased wages is greatest when there is a large demand for the product you are making at fair prices. You do not strike for better wages in a falling market. When the mills are running full time, when there is a full demand at good prices for the product of your toil, and when warehouses are empty, then your organization may effectively insist upon increased wages. Did any of you ever see one of the organized efforts for better wages succeed when the mill was running on half time and there was small demand at fallen prices in the market for the product? [Applause.] The protective system works with your labor organization to secure and maintain a just compensation for labor. Whenever it becomes true here, as it is in other countries, that the workingman spends today what he will earn tomorrow, then your labor organizations will lose their power. Then the workman becomes in fact a part of the machine he operates. He cannot leave it, for he has eaten today bread that he is to earn tomorrow. But when he eats today bread that he earned last week or last year then he may successfully resist any unfair exactions. [Applause.] I do not say that we have here an ideal condition. I do not deny that in connection with some of our employments the conditions of life are hard. But the practical question is this: Is not the condition of our working people on the average comparatively a great deal better than that of any other country? [Applause and cries of "Good, good."] If it is, then you will carefully scan all these suggestions before you consent that the work of foreign workmen shall supply our market, now supplied by the products of the hands of the American workmen.

I thank you again. The day is threatening and cool, and I beg you to excuse further public speech. [Applause.]

The General then shook hands with the visitors, the six brass bands meanwhile giving a concert.

Among Gen. Harrison's callers this afternoon were a number of prominent citizens of Bloomington, Ill., who brought an invitation urging the General to attend their big rally to be held Oct. 20. It is improbable, however, in view of his other declinations, that Gen. Harrison will leave the State during the campaign.

John M. Butler of this city addressed a large audience last night on the tariff issue.

GAS MEN RECEIVED.

Tonight a number of Pennsylvania gasmen who are in the city on business, accompanied by a delegation of local gasmen and gasfitters, called on Gen. Harrison at his residence. They numbered about 200. They were received in the parlors. William McIlvaine, their spokesman, made a brief address introducing his fellow-workmen, to which Gen. Harrison responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN: It is pleasant for me to meet you tonight in my own home. The more informal my intercourse can be made with my fellow-citizens the more agreeable it is to me. To you and all others who will come informally to my home I will give a hearty greeting. I am glad to see these representatives from the State of Pennsylvania, whose business pursuits have called them to make their homes with us in Indiana. The State of Pennsylvania has a special interest to me in the fact that it was the native State of a mother, who, although nearly forty years dead, still lives affectionately in my memory. I welcome you here to this State as those who come to settle among us under new conditions of industrial and domestic life, to bring into our factories and our homes this new fuel, from which we hope so much, not only in the promotion of domestic comfort and economy, but in the development of our manufacturing institutions. Your calling is one requiring high skill and intelligence and great fidelity. The agent with which you deal is an admirable servant, but a dangerous master, and through carelessness may bring a peril instead of a blessing into our households and into our communities. I am glad that Indiana, so long drained upon by the States west of the Mississippi, has at last felt in your coming from that stanch, magnificent Republican Commonwealth, some restoration of this drain, which has made the struggle for Republican success in Indiana doubtful in our previous elections. It is time some of the States east of us, having such majorities as Pennsylvania, were contributing not only to our business enterprises and prosperity but to the strengthening of the Republican ranks, which have been depleted by the invitations which the agricultural States of the West have extended to our enterprising young men. I welcome you here tonight, and will be pleased to have a personal introduction to each of you. [Applause.]

After shaking hands with the General they gathered in the yard, gave him three cheers, and said good night.

THE STALWARTS ARE ALL RIGHT.

Oneida County, New York, Will Give Harrison 3,000 Majority.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—A vast amount of misinformation has been sent to Democratic journals West and East from this town regarding the attitude of the Conkling Stalwarts who bolted Blaine in 1884. A recent dispatch from Utica to a Chicago Cleveland organ says: "All of the Stalwarts who followed Conkling, nine-tenths of the mugwumps, all of the Democracy," are for Cleveland. This is so far from the truth as to be properly designated a grotesque statement.

The Stalwarts issued a manifesto in opposition to Blaine in 1884, to which about 150 names were signed. These represented perhaps 500 Republicans in Oneida County who rejected Blaine because of love for Conkling. Personal interviews with the 150 have disclosed that, counting non-committals as well as avowed Cleveland men, less than one score—really not more than a dozen—will fail to vote for Harrison and Morton.

The Republicans of Utica and Oneida County are united and in earnest. There were no mugwumps here in 1884 and there are none now. And, on the other hand, Democrats by the hundred are openly for Harrison. A list of veterans containing 1,000 names personally signed to a call for a meeting in Utica to be addressed by Warner Miller, Gov. Foraker of Ohio, and Gen. Alger of Michigan contained 150 names of veterans who declare they have always heretofore voted the Democratic ticket. A single campaign organization of veterans in Utica, "The Forty Rounds," has the names of sixty-seven Democrats. There is no doubt whatever about these; and for every Democratic veteran who will vote for Harrison in this county canvassers maintain that three other Democrats can be counted on the tariff or other issues. From the present outlook Oneida County, which gave Cleveland thirty plurality, can be put down confidently for Harrison by at least 2,000. Bets have been made here that the figures will exceed 3,000.

COWDREY IS CONFIDENT.

No Difficulty in Keeping the New York Labor Vote from Cleveland.

Candidate Robert H. Cowdrey returned from the East Wednesday night, having spoken at Columbus, O., at a great labor meeting Monday. He was asked about his New York visit, and spoke of it with great enthusiasm.

"The meetings I addressed were not only exceedingly large, but they were filled with an enthusiasm that was really almost overwhelming. Dr. McGlynn looks better than I ever saw him, and his speeches are better than they used to be, in the sense that they are fuller of hard logic and close, irrefutable argument. He is the idol of the labor people, and his following increases every day."

"What is the outlook in New York?"

"It is impossible to say just what pull the fight between the Democrats and Republicans will have on the labor vote, but I am sure that, other things being equal, we will poll a third more votes this year than we cast last year when Mr. George ran. We do not find any trouble in keeping our people from going into the Democratic party. The reverse is true. Our fight is to keep our friends from voting for Harrison as an offset to the traitors who followed George in his desertion to Cleveland. I am positive that George has not helped the Democrats a vote, as for every man that has gone with him two will take pains to kill that vote."

Mr. Cowdrey added that an Electoral ticket will be put up in Illinois, and that Dr. A. S. Houghton, Secretary of the United Labor National Committee, will be here next Sunday to arrange the details for naming the Electors.

INDIANA MUST BE WATCHED.

Ex-Senator Kellogg Outlines the Democratic Plans to Claim the State.

Ex-United States Senator William Pitt Kellogg returned from Omaha yesterday. He throws out a word of warning to the Republicans, telling them that under certain contingencies the battle-ground of the Presidential contest this year will be Indiana, and that the Democrats have planned to claim that State in the event of a close contest throughout the country. He outlines the situation as follows: "If the Republicans carry New York their chances are favorable to the election of Harrison. The Republicans must carry all the Blaine States—that is, the States that went for Blaine in 1884 and Indiana and Connecticut. If the Democrats carry New York and New Jersey and lose Connecticut, they must carry Indiana to elect."

Gen. Harrison and the Irish.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Noett McAllister, the colored man who published a card in THE TRIBUNE today touching the affidavit of William Condon of this city to the effect that Condon heard Gen. Harrison say here in a speech in 1876 certain things derogatory to the Irish people as citizens of the United States has evidently furnished the solution of the question. McAllister says that the language used was in reference to statements made by Democratic newspapers of Kentucky and was used by a speaker from Kentucky. Mr. McAllister gives the name of this speaker as Volkey. He is mistaken as to the name, for the speaker was A. M. Swope of Kentucky, who spoke with Harrison, as is shown by the newspapers of this city. This reference to the utterances of the Democratic newspapers of Kentucky is what Condon heard and has attributed to Harrison as his language.

A Specimen Brick from Indiana.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—S. C. Hutton of Union City, Randolph County, who is in this city this week, says there is a political revolution going on in his county, as Democrats are breaking away from their party in great numbers and joining the Republican ranks. In his own city not less than thirty-five substantial men have flopped, and of the number nearly a dozen are Grand Army men who worked for Cleveland four years ago, but they cannot stomach the Executive's vetoes of pension bills, and they now shout for Harrison. The county recently sent an immense delegation to Indianapolis to call on Harrison. The Town of Farmland was nearly deserted on that occasion, there being but one man, a Democrat, left in the place. This individual remarked that if it were only election-day he would have cast the solid vote of the place for Grover.

HEADS A METROPOLITAN SEE.

Ceremonies Accompanying the Conferring of the Pallium Upon Archbishop Ireland.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Today was conferred upon Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul the pallium, the symbol of archiepiscopal authority in the Catholic Church. For fully two hours prior to the beginning of the services the entrances to the cathedral and the sidewalks leading to them were a mass of people, young and old, in their holiday attire, jostling each other good-naturedly and waiting impatiently for the opening of the doors. The door of the Archbishop's residence was opened wide and at intervals swallowed up groups of visiting clergymen, who walked briskly from their hotels in order to get in readiness. Now and then the curious outsider caught a glimpse of Archbishop Ireland as he passed hurriedly through the hall in his rich purple robes or stopped a moment to cordially greet some visitor. Within the church the decorations were confined chiefly to the altar, which was one mass of bouquets. A floral cross hung above the Archbishop's throne. At 10:05 the doors were opened, and in precisely eleven minutes the cathedral was packed, and the doors were closed. At 10:27 the procession of priests, 800 in number, moved up the aisle, led by the venerable Bishop Grace. Bishop Marty of Yankton, Dak., celebrated the Pontifical high mass, during which "Messe solonelle" was sung. The Papal briefs making St. Paul a metropolitan see were then read, and immediately Archbishop Ireland knelt before Bishop Grace and received the pallium upon his shoulders and repeated the archiepiscopal vow. The clerical procession was then formed and passed out of the cathedral, the Archbishop bestowing his benediction on the kneeling people. At the conclusion of the mass Bishop Keene of Richmond, Va., preached a strong sermon. Later a dinner at the Ryan Hotel was served the clergy and committees. Tonight there was a procession through the illuminated district of the city and a reception at the Ryan. Among the priests present was the Rev. G. F. Galligan of Chicago.

Bishop Fallows Promoted.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—At this morning's session of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Canada Bishop Wilson tendered his resignation as Bishop of the United Synod and Bishop Fallows of Chicago was elected in his place. It was decided that the two synods should be formally constituted one with the name of "The First Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Canada." A new revised prayer book will be issued.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

An epidemic of typhoid-fever is raging at Montpelier, Ind.

Bach Bros., clothing dealers at Wabash, Ind., assigned yesterday; liabilities, $38,000; assets, $26,000.

Charles H. Donnelly, a civil engineer, committed suicide at Boone, Ia., yesterday. No cause for the act is assigned.

The steamer Menominee, owned by Bronson & Folsom of Stillwater, sunk in the Mississippi near Winona Wednesday night.

Thomas Dougherty, while oiling some machinery in a factory at Galesburg yesterday, was caught in the belts and fatally injured.

THE CAMPAIGN IN IOWA.

REPUBLICAN RALLIES YESTERDAY IN NINE DISTRICTS.

The Ball Opened with Enthusiasm All Along the Line—Congressman Seymour of the Eleventh Michigan Defeated for Renomination—Congressman Tim Campbell's Bluff Called by a Kansas Man—General Political Gossip.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The Republican campaign in this State has been slow in starting, but it began today with great enthusiasm all along the line. Mass-meetings afternoon and evening were held in nine Congressional Districts. It was the intention to have had meetings in the entire eleven, but the meeting for the First District will be held tomorrow at Washington so as to have a speech from Congressman Burrows, who was at Waterloo today; and the Eleventh District rally was postponed in order not to obtrude politics upon the corn festival at Sioux City. At nine cities, however, immense crowds turned out. The farmers were present in great force in the afternoon, and torchlight parades with uniformed clubs gave display with the speaking in the evening. Overflow meetings were held in some instances and nowhere were the halls large enough for the crowds.

The Second District rally was at Dewitt, with Col. McManus, Milton Remley, and R. G. Cousins as the principal speakers.

The Third District rally was at Waterloo and was one of the largest in the State, the chief speakers being Congressman Burrows of Michigan and Col. Henderson, the Representative from that district.

The Fourth District rally attracted a great crowd at Newhampton. Ex-Gov. Stone, Col. Sweeney, the nominee for Congress in that district, and John McHugh were the chief speakers.

The Fifth District rally was enthusiastic at Marshalltown, with Senator Lafe Young, Attorney General Baker, and M. D. O'Connell as the principal speakers.

The Sixth District rally was at Newton, where Maj. Lacey, candidate for Congress, Judge Cole, and Gen. Tuttle were the chief attractions.

Congressman Conger, Galusha Parsons, and Col. D. M. Fox were the principal speakers at the Seventh District rally at Adel.

In the Eighth District, at Preston, Maj. Flick, the Republican nominee for Congress, E. R. Hutchins, and others addressed an immense meeting.

The Ninth District rally was held at Atlantic, and was large and enthusiastic. Gov. Larrabee, Col. Gatch, Senator Hutchinson, and others led the oratory.

The Tenth District rally at Humboldt was a great meeting, with J. O. Dolliver, ex-Gov. Carpenter, ex-Senator Kamrar, and others as speakers.

ELEVENTH MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

Samuel Stephenson Nominated for Congress by the Marquette Convention.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The Eleventh District Republican Convention was held here today. Only two candidates were presented, H. W. Seymour of Sault Ste. Marie and Samuel M. Stephenson of this place. Stephenson was nominated on the first ballot, having 55 votes to Seymour's 32. The utmost good feeling prevailed. A large majority of the delegates concede that Stephenson will carry the district by a much larger majority than Seymour would have done, on account of his being better known throughout the district and being a much more aggressive politician. There is a confident feeling that Stephenson will be elected by one of the old-time majorities.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The news of Stephenson's nomination for Congress in the Eleventh District by the Menominee Republican Convention today and the consequent defeat of Seymour reached here tonight and caused a feeling of intense bitterness among leading members of the party. This is Seymour's home, and he is highly esteemed. He is the present Representative from the district, having been elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Congressman Moffatt. He was nominated while in Europe, without his knowledge or consent, and upon being notified of the decision of the convention hurried home, arriving at noon the day of the election. The Democrats put forth extraordinary efforts to beat him, combining with the Labor element upon Bartly Breen of Menominee. The Administration poured money and men into the district, and left no stone unturned to compass his defeat. Don Dickinson turned his henchmen loose and secured $20,000 from the National Democratic Committee. Seymour paid the expenses of his own campaign and squeezed in by 300 majority after the bitterest fight in the political history of the district. His friends have all along claimed that in view of his gallant fight he was entitled to a renomination and this was generally conceded, all opposition having been apparently withdrawn. It was only within a few days that whispers connecting Stephenson's name with the nomination have been heard, but little credit was given them because of repeated denials by Stephenson's friends. Seymour refused to make a fight for renomination, saying that if his record was not good enough he would not beg to go back.

TIM CAMPBELL'S BLUFF CALLED.

A $10,000 Certified Check for Him to Cover in a Wager on Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Tim Campbell's bluff has been called and he must either put up or shut up. Some time ago he announced that he was willing to bet $10,000 even on Cleveland's election, and in course of time a prominent and enterprising citizen of Iuka, Kas., wrote to Senator Ingalls, authorizing him to negotiate the bet. The letter was duly referred to Mr. Campbell, who treated it as a joke. He had never heard of Iuka, nor had his friends, and Pinkerton's office was asked to investigate and report. Iuka was found, but the report indicated that the whole town was not worth the half of $10,000, and Mr. Campbell gave out just what Pinkerton said about the town to justify him in refusing to accept the bet. In the course of time, this slight upon the town having filtered through the newspapers for weeks, came to the knowledge of the prominent citizen of Iuka, who, being indignant, set himself to work to avenge himself upon the New-Yorker by producing the money. Accordingly Senator Ingalls yesterday received an urgent letter from Iuka, in which was inclosed a $10,000 certified check, with some tall talk for Mr. Campbell. Senator Ingalls again folded up the letter and indorsing it "Respectfully referred to the Hon. T. J. Campbell," had it sent over to the New-Yorker. It is now for Mr. Campbell either to put up or shut up.

FREE TRADE IN SCOTLAND.

An Indiana Miner Who Has Been Abroad Makes Some Comparisons.

BRAZIL, Ind., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—John Andrew, for thirty years past a miner and operator here, now President of the Lancaster Block Coal Company, has just returned from a two months' visit to Scotland, his native land. He particularly studied the condition of Scottish miners and clay and iron workers, and intelligently contrasts their wages with those of American workmen. Scottish wage-earners, he says, are protectionists, the nobles and capitalists being free-traders. Puddlers in Scotland command seven shillings and three pence, or about $1.81, a day. Miners earn from 75 cents to $1 a day. Clay manufacturers, at the highest, command three shillings, or 75 cents, a day. The common laborer gets 31 cents a day. In America wages for the same kind of work are double, and in many cases more than double. The Scottish workingman is a protectionist because he feels that when he emigrates to America, in protection there is a home. He has no hope of relief from free trade. Throughout Scotland capitalists and nobles hope for Democratic success in our National contest, while the laboring classes pray for Republican success, through their interest in the condition of the workingmen here, as well as for their own good.

IS MR. RADCLYFFE NATURALIZED?

The Secretary of the Home Market Club Said to Be a British Subject.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Boston Republicans were thoroughly astonished today at the statement that Herbert Radclyffe, the Secretary of the Home Market Club, who is figuring prominently in the campaign here, is neither a voter nor a citizen. It was known that he is an Englishman, but no one suspected this person who has made such strong pleas for the American citizen to take an active part in the present campaign had neglected naturalization himself. Mr. Radclyffe when asked relative to it said rather nervously:

"Ha, ha, ha. Have I ever been naturalized? Well, that's good."

"Well, Mr. Radclyffe, are you naturalized or unnaturalized?"

Mr. Radclyffe grew red in the face.

"Why, how many years do you think I have been in Boston? I think I have been in Boston longer than you have."

Mr. Radclyffe was so indefinite in his remarks that it was impossible to determine his real status. He said that he had been naturalized, but when he could not tell, as he did not have his papers. He said, however, he did not know when he voted last, and his name does not appear on the check-list.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Cal Brice's Committee Trying to Restore Harmony in New York City.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The National Democratic Committee has determined to use its influence to bring about a union Democratic ticket in this city, and the first steps were taken this morning. The Campaign Committee held a meeting at 1 o'clock today. Col. Calvin S. Brice presided. The object of the meeting was given out at headquarters to be simply the discussion of general business. A reporter learned today that subjects of great interest to the citizens of New York were to be considered, and that the committeemen would try to devise some way to bring Tammany Hall and the County Democracy to some mutual agreement regarding the Mayoralty contest. The committeemen look with great disfavor and some alarm upon the probability of a disruption between the two great organizations of the Democratic party in this city in the November election. The stand taken by Tammany Hall against Mayor Hewitt and the determination of Commissioner Croker to make a three-cornered fight the committee declared this morning would not, in its opinion, be for the best interests of the National ticket.

Traveling Men's Republican Club.

The commercial and traveling men met in Parlor 4 of the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday and organized "The Commercial and Traveling Men's Republican Club" with the following officers: President, John B. Patterson; Secretary, Thomas Quincy; Treasurer, Frederick Higgs; Vice-Presidents, Samuel Pike, T. E. F. Bretch, Frank Williams, Aaron Wolf, William Albright, Edward Williams, Mr. Madda, Charles Ballard. Thanks were tendered to the Columbia and Commercial Travelers' Clubs of Indianapolis, and to Col. Holloway, Fred Smith, G. C. Webster, and C. McPherson, the people of Indianapolis, and the Indianapolis *Journal* for courtesies shown during the recent visit to Indianapolis. The sensational occurrence at Indianapolis was not brought before the meeting, it being considered as an effort on the part of the politicians to make capital and to make trouble for clubs who visit Gen. Harrison. The are satisfied that an outrage was attempted and that it was followed up by the head of the Democratic Committee in Indianapolis. Not desiring to contribute to his notoriety and lower their dignity they remain silent.

Thobe to Stump Indiana for Hovey.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—George H. Thobe, the workingman who gave Speaker Carlisle such a close race for Congress two years ago, will stump Indiana for the Republicans. He said today: "I would like to see Matson, Bynum, and Schively defeated especially, as enemies of the laboring men. Gen. Hovey gave his vote and assistance in my behalf at Washington, displaying his interest in right and justice. Consequently I would like to see Hovey elected as the workingman's friend. I am inclined to believe protection will win."

Couldn't Stand Cleveland and Free Trade.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The Republican State Committee today made a list of appointments for J. A. Williams—of Owen County, who two years ago was a Democratic aspirant for Congress. Williams is one of the most popular and talented young men in the southwestern part of Indiana, and has a large personal following. He couldn't stand Cleveland's record and the free trade policy of his party.

Democratic Nominations at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 27.—The various Democratic conventions of this city were held today. John S. Davis was nominated for City Treasurer and Robert B. Patterson for Register of Wills. The nominations of Judges made last week by the Republicans were approved by the Democratic Judicial Convention. Samuel J. Randall was nominated for Congress in the Third District. Frederick A. Herwig was nominated for Congress in the Fifth District. The Fourth District adjourned over without selecting a candidate.

Judge Thurman to Speak in Fort Wayne.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 27.—A delegation consisting of Charles F. Mueller of Indiana, Dr. George W. Hoag, member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and R. C. Bell called upon Judge Thurman this evening and invited him to address the Democrats of Fort Wayne. They had a pleasant visit at the Judge's residence and persuaded him to accept the invitation. The date was fixed for Oct. 18, and clubs from surrounding towns and Ohio are expected to be present.

E. F. Gould's Silly Charge.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Col. John C. New offers to place with a jury of Democrats, to be under the direction of Judge Napoleon B. Taylor, Democratic member of the Superior Court bench, the affidavits offered by E. F. Gould against Gen. Harrison, and in the event the jury finds that the General made the statements against workingmen which Gould imputes to him, that New will pay $2,000 to Gould or any one he may name.

Talking of E. C. McFetridge for Congress.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—At a meeting of prominent Republicans of the Second District, at Republican headquarters today, a call was issued for a convention to be held at Waukesha, Oct. 9, to nominate a Congressional candidate in the Second District. Congressman Guenther positively declining a renomination, the sentiment in today's meeting was strongly in favor of E. C. McFetridge, who will probably receive the nomination.

The Democratic Campaign in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 27.—The Democratic campaign was formally opened in this State tonight, meetings being held in the different townships and precincts. Upward of 500 meetings were held.

Congressional Nominations Yesterday.

Dist.	State.	Nominee.	Politics.
33	New York	John Wiley	Dem.
31	New York	*John G. Sawyer	Rep.
1	Massachusetts	Charles R. Randall	Rep.
32	New York	*J. M. Farquhar	Rep.
1	Pennsylvania	George McGowan	......
2	Pennsylvania	D. Webster Dougherty	......
7	South Carolina	*William Elliott	Dem.
3	New Jersey	J. A. Geisenheimer	Dem.
11	Texas	*S. W. T. Lanham	Dem.
1	Nebraska	J. Sterling Morton	Dem.

*Renominated.

General Political Notes.

A call has been issued by a number of prominent women of Milwaukee for a meeting to form a woman's Republican club.

Eccles Robinson, President of the National Brassworkers' Association, made a protection speech before the Republicans of Wabash, Ind., last night.

Chris Pfeiffer, the boilermaker, placed $5,000 to $4,000 on Harrison and Morton yesterday. The money was turned over to A. J. Calder, who banked it.

The New Jersey Republican State Convention met yesterday in Trenton and selected Presidential Electors. They are: Gardner R. Colby of Essex County and ex-Senator Cattel of Camden.

The Democrats of Ford County yesterday nominated the following ticket: For Representative, J. E. Crammond of Gibson; State's Attorney, L. B. Farrar of Paxton; Circuit Clerk, E. O. Newman of Roberts; Coroner, J. S. Bodwell of Paxton; Surveyor, J. R. Lewis of Piper City.

The statement having been published that during the Grand Army encampment in Columbus, O., Judge Thurman's house was not decorated with the National colors, young Mr. Thurman has written a letter saying that the story is false and that the Judge's house had two flags upon it.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention for the Sixteenth Senatorial District of Wisconsin, comprised of the Counties of Grant and Crawford, was held in Boscobel yesterday. It nominated as candidate for the State Senate H. D. York of Hazel Green. There is no probability of his election.

Fresh Water from the Ocean.

An artesian well sunk under the salt waters of New York Bay, on the Jersey side, produces pure fresh water in abundance.

PRIVATE FIFER'S CANVASS.

HANCOCK COUNTY REPUBLICANS GIVE HIM A ROUSING WELCOME.

A Large Meeting Held in Carthage at Which the Candidate Makes a Strong Protection Speech—Gen. Palmer in Marion Yesterday, Where He Failed to Arouse Much Enthusiasm—Republican Meetings in Monticello and Other Illinois Towns—Blaine May Visit Chicago.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The demonstration here today in honor of Private Joe Fifer was attended by about 2,000 people. A much larger attendance was expected, but the weather became cold and disagreeable about noon, which kept many away. There was great enthusiasm, however, and citizens, irrespective of political creeds, decorated their places of business profusely, giving the city a gala day appearance. The home marching clubs, headed by a band, were out early and met the incoming delegations at every train. A special train from Keokuk and Warsaw brough bands and marching clubs.

Private Fifer and L. B. Ray, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Ike Clements of Chester, Alex McLean of Macomb, and Judge Keightley of Chicago arrived from Macomb at noon and were escorted to the homes of private citizens by the bands and marching clubs. At 2 o'clock the procession was formed, headed by the Hamilton Cavalry in uniform, followed by a band and two marching clubs from Warsaw. A carriage containing Private Fifer and other speakers came next, and a band and the Carthage Marching Club brought up the rear. Arriving at the stand the Illinois Campaign Glee Club sang several selections, whereupon Mr. Fifer was introduced.

He spoke about an hour, dealing almost exclusively with the tariff issue. He urged upon his hearers the necessity of protection for American labor, claiming that the Republican party had built up and protected the industries of the country, which industries are not only a benefit to the laborer but to the farmer. He had no unkind word for the Democratic party. Its members were simply the tools of unprincipled leaders. He said our country has never prospered so much as when under Republican rule. He showed how the tariff protected the farmer, giving him a home market for his produce. The laborer is also protected by this tariff against the pauper labor of Europe. The Democratic party is confessedly a free trade party, although its leaders now desire to hedge on the tariff issue. He denounced the Mills bill as a blow aimed at American industries and American interests.

Mr. Fifer was followed by L. B. Ray in a short speech. Speeches were made in the evening by Ike Clements, Judge Keightley, and others. There was a fine torchlight parade, in which the visiting clubs participated. About fifty voters for W. H. Harrison in 1840 were seated in front of the speakers' stand. Mr. Fifer met a great many people personally, and made a good impression. He left for Monmouth this evening. He will speak there tomorrow.

BLAINE EXPECTED IN CHICAGO.

A Probability that the Maine Statesman Will Speak Here About Oct. 20.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—[Special.]—James G. Blaine, Thomas B. Reed of Maine, and Anna Dickinson are among the speakers the National Committee will send to Chicago during October. This was decided upon at the meeting of the Executive Committee today.

It is not absolutely certain, however, that Mr. Blaine will accept the Chicago engagement. The question will be presented to him tomorrow after his arrival in New York. He has agreed to make three speeches in Michigan and five in Indiana, and expected to return to take part in the New York campaign after his last speech in Gen. Harrison's State. The demand for him in Chicago has been so great that the National Executive Committee decided to request him to go there. Should Mr. Blaine decide to speak in Chicago he will go there between the 18th and 20th of October. His last appointment in Indiana is the 17th, and if he goes to Chicago at all it will be after that date.

Tom Reed has promised to speak in Chicago about the 8th or 10th of October and from Chicago he will go to the Pacific slope. Anna Dickinson's visit to Chicago will be the 16th or 17th of October. There is no truth whatever in the story that her audiences or the National Committee have become dissatisfied with her work.

Judge Gresham has been asked to make speeches. The letter was addressed to him before his arrival from Europe and unless miscarried by some of Mr. Judd's subordinates has probably been delivered. No reply has yet been received from him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Chauncey M. Depew and Levi P. Morton are to accompany Mr. Blaine on his visit to this State and will attend him in his engagements. Gen. Harrison has arranged to be free from appointments while Mr. Blaine is in the State, and will probably be present at some of the Plumed Knight's meetings. The appearance of Mr. Blaine in this city will be made the occasion of a State rally of Republicans. It is expected to eclipse any similar event in the history of Indiana politics. Mr. Blaine's speech at the battle ground will be to the general meeting of Tippecanoe clubs. The invitation to him was extended by the Tippecanoe Club of this city. Twelve years ago its first public meeting was addressed by Mr. Blaine, and the old voters have been desirous of hearing him again.

THE EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Everything Pointing to a Triumphant Victory for Jehu Baker.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—A letter has been received from Jehu Baker, Congressman for this district, announcing that he will open his campaign with a speech at Alton next Tuesday. He will attend to Chairman Mills in person, and all who are acquainted with Uncle Jehu's capacity for withering sarcasm and terrible invective expect an evening of rare enjoyment when the old gentleman undertakes the dissection of the Texas importation. From this time on the campaign in the Eighteenth will be red hot.

Senator Forman, the Democratic nominee, is a weak brother, a poor speaker, and will make no impression on the stump, but he is personally popular where known, and is making a quiet canvass. He is a hard worker, but does not stand a shadow of a chance for success.

Reports from all over the district are favorable to Republican gains. Republicans are not only earnest and determined but enthusiastic. Neighborhood meetings are held nightly, and the demand for speakers is greater than the supply.

Wickline, the Union Labor nominee for Congress, is not making any impression in this county (Madison), and there is no indication of a movement in his favor among the workingmen anywhere in the district. In Alton the workingmen will vote for Baker.

CHANCE FOR BETTING DEMOCRATS.

A Macomb Man Offers to Wager 250 Acres of Improved Land Against $10,000.

MACOMB, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I will bet 240 acres of land, well improved, against $10,000, or a farm of equal value, that Gen. Harrison will be the next President of the United States. I will make out a clear warrantee deed and put it in the hands of the stakeholder against the above sum. Parties wishing to take the bet can address me at Macomb, Ill., whereupon I will give such parties the number and description of the above land, that they can go and see the land and examine the title and see that the land is clear. JONAS LINDSEY.

[THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent in Macomb writes as follows: "The offer made by Jonas Lindsey is bona fide. He lives in Macomb and has made the same offer before, through the Quincy papers. His son has a $500 bet deposited now in the bank of Macomb, made with parties in this city."]

GEN. PALMER IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY

He Speaks at Marion but Does Not Draw a Big Crowd.

MARION, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding it was a cool and cloudy day not more than half the number of people were in town today that were here the day Private Joe spoke. That day it rained a perfect torrent all day. For days the Democrats have done everything in their power to draw a crowd here, but their efforts have not been crowned with success. Gen. Palmer and party arrived on a special train at 9 o'clock. A crowd was at the depot, half of whom were Republicans. As the train drew into the station it was saluted by the firing of anvils and music. Gen. Palmer and wife were driven to the Goodall House. At 12 o'clock a procession was formed, headed by the Murphysboro band, followed by Gen. Palmer and party, which marched to the fair grounds, where the speaking occurred. Gen. Palmer's speech was about the same as those he has made in other parts of the State. Tonight there were a torchlight procession and speaking in the public square.

OTHER STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Fayette County Have a Big Rally in Vandalia.

VANDALIA, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—This was a gala day for the Republicans of Fayette County. Fully 4,000 people were here to listen to Maj. J. A. Connolly, H. W. Matthews, and others. Delegations were present from every township in the county. Democrats concede it the biggest demonstration this year. There was a torchlight procession at night with two flambeau clubs and 500 torch bearers in line. Indications point to a large Republican gain in old Fayette this fall.

The Demand on the Time of the Republican Candidates.

There is such a demand for Republican speakers in Cook County and Illinois generally that the committees are besieged daily. Over a thousand invitations have been issued to Private Fifer, and if he accepted them all there would probably be 2,000 more when he got through. Gov. Oglesby is also in demand, and J. S. Runnels and others whom everybody is anxious to hear, could not begin to meet the proffered invitations if they will only speak in the towns which seek them. One of the great events of the campaign, though, if Col. George R. Davis can complete the arrangements, will be a monster Blaine demonstration. Col. Davis telegraphed yesterday that Congressman Reed, the Republican leader in the House, would be here for one meeting, and that he thought he could also secure Mr. Blaine, and if his expectations are realized Chicago will give him a reception which will testify to the activity of the party voters in the campaign.

Attorney General Hunt Speaks at Monticello.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Attorney General George Hunt opened the campaign here tonight, speaking to a large audience of Republicans at Rhodes' Opera House. The Monticello band and glee club furnished the music. He showed up the false promises made by the Democratic party, and how Southern elections were carried by fraud and intimidation. His comparison of the Democratic and Republican parties was vivid and clear, showing the great difference in their past record and what each proposed for the future policy of the Government.

Piatt County Republicans to Rally.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Sept. 27.—The Republicans of Piatt County will hold a rally at Monticello Oct. 16. Congressman J. H. Rowell, Gen. Pavy, M. W. Mathews, A. J. Lester, and other speakers will be present and address the people. There will be a parade at 10 a. m. and a torchlight procession at night and marching clubs and bands from all over the county will be present.

Gen. Farnsworth in Aurora.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Gen. Farnsworth addressed the local Democrats tonight. The cold wave froze the enthusiasm out of the local marching clubs.

CLEANED OUT THE STABLES.

A Lively Blaze at the West Side Driving Park.

A good sized blaze fanned by a strong breeze made things lively in the stables of the West Side Driving Park yesterday afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock. It is not positively known how the fire started, though incendiarism is strongly suspected. W. J. Weibasky, Captain in charge of the Pinkerton force on the grounds, and William Kershaw, one of the patrolmen, say that just as the blaze started near Whitton Bros.' stables two boys of about 16 were seen running out. Fanned by the wind, the flames spread rapidly. An alarm was promptly turned in, but, owing to the great distance from fire engine stations, it was fully one-half an hour before the department was on the grounds. A two-eleven alarm was turned in as soon as the first firemen reached the place.

A great many ladies were in the grand stand and at least fifty police officers were among the men standing about the betting places and judges' stand. The sudden shooting up of the blaze from the roof of the sheds near the corner and the cries of fire uttered by the hostlers and jockeys caused quite a panic among these people. Men jumped over seats and knocked one another down in their haste to get to the scene of the fire. Ladies screamed and fainted, the pool sellers were deserted, and the judges left the stand.

The greatest difficulty was experienced in getting water. One engine took water from the fireplug near Fortieth street and pumped to an engine back of the grand stand, and that engine in turn pumped to one near the fire. In this way one feeble stream was at last poured on the blaze, but had little effect. The sheds at the corner burned; then the sheds and fence to the east gate; then the sheds and fence just east of the corner on the south side of the grounds. From there the fire jumped to the barns directly in front. The firemen eventually found another plug on the Southwest boulevard, not far from the southeast corner of the grounds, and got another stream at work.

Altogether 176 stalls were burned out, seventy-five singles and twenty-five or thirty doubles. The office of the Superintendent of Tracks was burned out. For a while it seemed as if the club-house and the grand stand would go, but fortunately the wind turned northerly and the flames were drifted the other way. There were no horses lost or injured, though "Hindoo Rose," M. A. Waldron's racer, had a close shave. She was taken out of her stall while the flames were roaring overhead. The only loss sustained, beside some few tons of hay, is on the sheds and stalls. Ed. Corrigan estimates it roughly at between $8,000 and $10,000. Each stall cost about $50. There is some insurance on the place.

The races were suspended probably one-half an hour during the fire, when the owners of horses rushed to the rescue, but they were resumed. Today's program will be carried on as if nothing had happened.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 27.—The Shannis Moss collar factory and jute bagging works, owned by a stock company, and Ketchum & Barton's carriage and wagon factory were burned this morning. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $4,500.

WORCESTER'S GALA DAY.

Everybody Attends the Concerts of the Musical Festival.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Today's programs in the musical festival have been of a high order and the hall has been crowded at both concerts. The popular interest in the festival is remarkable. Even the morning rehearsals are attended by audiences that fill the hall and tonight seats were utterly unobtainable even at high premiums. Max Alvary carried off the honors of the afternoon performance. He sang the prize song from Wagner's "Meistersinger" and the tenor solo from Cornelius' "Der Barbiere von Bagdad." The latter work is comparatively little known in this country, and Alvary's song has never been heard in public here before. Mme. Valda and Gardner S. Lamson also appeared in selections from "Der Barbiere von Bagdad." Another feature of the afternoon concert was the production for the first time in this country of "Italia," a dramatic suite of fine movements by Arthur Weld, conducted by the composer. Mr. Weld also conducted the orchestra in the Bagdad selections. The orchestra also performed the andante from Haydn's Surprise Symphony, "The Angel's Whisper," and the overture to Thomas' "Mignon." Miss Clara Pool sang Gounod's "Stances of Sappho," and Mme Valda an aria from Rubinstein's "Der Damon." The evening concert opened with Saint-Saëns Nineteenth Psalm, in which the principal solo parts were taken by Mrs. Theo J. Toedt, Miss Marguerite Hall, Miss Hope Glenn, and Messrs. Theodore J. Toedt, G. S. Lamson, and M. W. Whitney. Mme. Teresa Carreno followed in a piano concerto written especially for her by MacDowell. The other numbers were "Lohengrin's Farewell," by Mr. Toedt; Gounod's aria "She Alone Charmed My Sadness," by Mr. Whitney; the Balfe aria "The Green Trees Whispered," by Miss Hope Glenn; the Délibes "Indian Bell Song," by Miss Marie Howe; and the Wagner overture to "Tannhäuser," by the orchestra.

WRONG IN MANY DETAILS.

BISMARCK'S REPORT UPON THE EXTRACTS FROM FREDERICK'S DIARY.

According to His View They Are Bogus and He Urges a Public Prosecution—Some Chance that the English Will Lose the Water Batteries at Suakin—Skeleton of an American Artist Found in the Mountains—General Foreign News.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—It is officially announced that Prince Bismarck has obtained the consent of Emperor William to prosecute the publishers of the *Deutsche Rundschau* for revealing state secrets in publishing the extracts from the diary of the late Emperor Frederick. The Emperor gave his consent to the proceedings irrespective of the question as to whether the published extracts are genuine or not. The publishers of the paper have announced that they will not sell any more copies of the edition containing the extracts from the diary.

The *Reichsanzeiger* published this report to Emperor William, prepared by Prince Bismarck:

"I do not consider the diary in form published genuine. The Crown Prince in 1870 did not share political discussion. I did not have the King's permission to discuss with the Crown Prince the more intimate questions of our policy, because the King feared it might lead to indiscretions at the English court and harm our relations with the German federal allies. It seems as if the daily notes, or at any rate their later elaboration, were the work of some person in the Crown Prince's entourage. Testing the diary's accuracy, especially remarkable is the chronological error made in referring to a warm discussion between myself and the Crown Prince regarding the future of Germany and the relations between the Emperor and the German Princes as occurring at Versailles. This conversation occurred Sept. 3 at Donchery." The assertion in the diary that the Crown Prince entertained the idea of using force against our federal allies and violating treaties is a calumny against our departed sovereign. Just as little in accordance with the facts is what the diary says concerning my attitude toward the imperial question in 1866. The Crown Prince doubted whether imperial federation would have been possible or even useful in 1866. The declaration of the Pope's infallibility was always regarded by me with indifference. This was less the case with the Crown Prince. I considered it a false move on the part of the Pope, and I begged the Crown Prince to let the question rest at any rate during the war. The Crown Prince could never have had that impression nor entered that a statement in his diary. I pursued the question after the war. In view of these facts I do not consider the diary published in the *Deutsche Rundschau* genuine. Therefore, I pray your Majesty to empower me to instruct the Minister of Justice to order a public prosecution.

Prince Bismarck's organ, the *North German Gazette*, referring to the published notes from Emperor Frederick's dairy concerning the conduct of King Louis of Bavaria at the time of the declaration of the Empire, says that a decisive manifestation by King Louis of the national sentiment must not be sought in the story about the granting of the formal offer of the imperial dignity to King William, but in his quick resolution after the order of July 15 for the mobilization of the Prussian army had been issued. King Louis then cut short the discussions of the Bavarian Ministers by a brief order to mobilize his army. This patriotic demonstration was a perfectly free act on the part of King Louis, and was followed by an autograph letter to King William, in which King Louis advocated the creation of a German Empire.

The *Freisinnige Zeitung* thinks that Prince Bismarck's memory is more likely to be mistaken than the written notes of the diary. It is reported that the Emperor, before his departure for Stuttgart, requested that everything possible be done to discover the person who revealed the diary. This is supposed to be the main object of the prosecution.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Egyptian Immigrants Make It Interesting for the English.

SUAKIN, Sept. 27.—Last evening the rebels under the cover of darkness succeeded in intrenching at a point 500 yards to the right and in front of the water forts. A reconnaissance disclosed the fact that their position is strongly defended with guns and that the water forts are in danger.

Result of the Samoan War.

AUCKLAND, Sept. 27.—Later advices from Samoa state that Malietoa's followers had occupied Apia and proclaimed Mataafa King. A battle was fought the 12th inst. lasting several hours. The Captain of the steamer Vindex was shot while trying to reach the British consulate. Otherwise no foreigners were molested. The neutral ground referred to was occupied by Germans. The German and American men-of-war remained neutral.

Chamberlain's Statement Denied.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Justin McCarthy has written an indignant letter, denying as an ignoble calumny Mr. Chamberlain's assertion that every Irish leader, from the highest to the lowest, has profited by the Nationalist agitation. Mr. McCarthy says that there is not one but who, in a worldly sense, would have been better off if he had not joined the party.

William at Stuttgart.

STUTTGART, Sept. 27.—The city was brilliantly illuminated tonight in honor of Emperor William, who arrived here this evening. His Majesty was met at the railway station by the King and the royal Princes. The crowds that lined the route to the castle greeted the Emperor with acclamations.

English Soldiers Fire on a Mob.

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.—The Mortem festival of Muharram and the Hindoo festival of Bamlila happening at the same time, rioting occurred at Agra and Coorg, and troops had to be called out to suppress the disturbance. At Majibabab soldiers fired upon a mob, killing several persons and wounding a large number.

Cable Notes.

The Crown will prosecute Goulding, former Warden in Tullamore jail, for perjury in the evidence given by him at the Mandeville inquest.

In conservative circles at Berlin the Emperor William is credited with the statement that Count Herbert Bismarck will be the future director of Germany's foreign policy.

The Pope received several thousand pilgrims yesterday, including 2,000 priests. In addressing them he dwelt upon the necessity of the restoration of his temporal rights.

The skeleton of an American artist has been found at the foot of a precipice in the Tyrol. It is supposed he fell while gathering edelweiss. He had been missing for many weeks.

English medical authorities claim that the Whitechapel murders could not have been provoked by a desire for medical specimens, for the ones said to have been desired are easily obtainable.

In the German army budget for 1889 only the ordinary credits are asked, no provisions for additional forces being called for. In the naval estimates provision is made for the building of ships of war.

It is reported that the banking house of Stacks of St. Petersburg and the Bleichroders of Berlin will shortly issue a Russian foreign loan bearing 4 per cent interest. The coupons will not be taxed.

M. de Cassagnac has created a sensation by accusing members of the French Chamber of Deputies of stealing bank notes from the Viscomte de Kermenguy, a Deputy, in the writing-room of the Chamber.

The Empress of Austria explains that, although she admires Heine's poetry, she withdraws her donation to the Heine monument fund, at the request of the Emperor, in consequence of Heine's insults to the Hohenzollerns.

Don Carlos writes denying the reports that he is negotiating for a reconciliation with the Spanish Government. He says he is still awaiting the hour which God will appoint; and further, in future he will not be exclusively the champion of the Ultramontanes.

Advices from Samoa state that the partisans of the deposed King Malietoa have had an engagement with the army of King Tamasese, and that the latter's forces were totally defeated. King Tamasese's army was under the command of German officers.

At a conference of miners held at Manchester, England, at which 250,000 miners were represented, it was decided to strike Oct. 29, unless the demand for an advance of 10 per cent in wages was acceded to. It was also decided not to accept the advance unless it was made general.

YELLOW JACK'S VICTIMS.

DEATHS AND NEW CASES AT JACKSONVILLE YESTERDAY.

The Outlook Throughout the Fever Section Growing Daily More Favorable—Only One New Case Reported from Jackson, Miss.—The Panic Still Continues in Other Localities, but the Danger Is Practically Past.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—President Neal Mitchell issues the following bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m., Sept. 27:

Deaths	8	New cases	131
Previously reported	229	Previously reported	2,237
Total to date	237	Total to date	2,368

DEATHS.

A. CHRISTOPHER,	A. ENGLISH (col'd),
LOUISE BILOTTE,	D. D. McCORMICK,
J. TURNER, alias	ALVIE HERRICK,
W. F. FORD, op'rat'r,	ANNIE WILSON.
J. S. HELLEN,	

NEW CASES.

J. MERRILL,	J. L. SMITH,
T. T. HOPKINS,	MAGGIE ROSS,
J. GRIFFIS,	MRS. DR. JAMES M. FAIRLIE,
MRS. R. WILLIAMS,	S. DIGBY,
LESTER WILLIAMS,	MRS. MABEL NISBETT.
JOHN JOSEPH, and BENJAMIN FOWLER,	
G. ROGERS,	HATTIE DIXON,
MRS. I. H. BURGERT,	HARRY BURGERT,
CHARLES BROOKS,	MOTHER JOSEPHINE CONVENT,
MRS. AMANDA HALL,	
LULA E. TUCKER,	MRS. JULIA SCOTT,
MRS. ANNIE OLDFIELD,	Child of GEORGE FRITCH,
MRS. ED. JAMIESON,	D. WRIGHT,
MRS. MAGGIE McDOWALD,	E. G. CORNISH,
	MISS KITTIE EDWARDS,
MRS. FORBES,	MISS CONSTANCE FORBES,
MRS. DR. MATTHEWS,	MISS ALICE MATTHEWS,
DR. MATTHEWS,	R. ANDREW,
MRS. H. M. SCOTT,	FRANK CLARK,
MRS. S. CHAMBERS,	MRS. F. HAYES.

Thirty-nine white and ninety-two colored. At a late hour tonight Col. Daniels' condition had improved.

YESTERDAY AT JACKSONVILLE.

The report from Fernandina is quite encouraging. Capt. D. E. Maxwell is better, and only one person, Chief Engineer Bushnell, is critically sick. Dr. Palmer seems to be the only physician quite positive of the existence of genuine yellow-fever there. There have been 300 cases of sickness of all kinds, and twenty deaths from all causes. The steamer Gulf Stream carried off many passengers, and also reshipped all freight not perishable destined for interior towns. Business of all kinds is almost suspended. Some annoyance is given the physicians and health authorities by the reluctance generally manifested by the negroes, Cubans, Italians, etc., to accept medical attendance. A number of deaths are laid to this cause. But it is only fair to say that many succeed in curing themselves. The Cubans, drawing on their own large experience of yellow-fever in their own island, are apt to think it worth something more than a Florida doctor's theory, and in many cases they look on the latter with contempt. The negroes have a sovereign cure of their own as simple as effectual. At the nearest drug store they purchase 10 cents' worth of castor oil and 10 cents' worth of quinine. All of this is given the patient, who is also drenched with orange leaf tea and sweated profusely in blankets. Every case does not yield to this treatment, but many do. One colored man cured his wife and daughter by wrapping them in blankets and setting them with their backs to a blazing hot stove. His theory is that the heat "draws de fever outer de spine."

Dr. Paton is so completely exhausted by his labors here that he has resigned and goes tomorrow to Camp Perry, and then home to Mobile. Dr. Grossart of New Orleans was arrested and sent to Camp Perry yesterday. He resisted, but when an assistant was called went quietly.

John N. Webb calls attention through the morning paper today to his "wall electropoise," by which he professes to be able to cure yellow-fever and all other diseases, even including chronic cases. He has thirty patients, some of whom are bad cases. He says he can treat 100 a day.

Col. John R. Jones, an epidemic veteran and yellow-fever expert, has come from Tampa for the purpose of working among the sick.

The sick at Gainesville are doing well. No new cases have occurred. Three new cases are reported from Macclenny, together with the death of Carl Shuey. One or two other cases are reported critical.

The report of yellow-fever from Ellairville yesterday is denounced as false today. It is now ascertained that the proper name of W. J. Ford, an operator who died here this morning, is Turner. His relatives live at Bay City, Mich.

Two nurses and a quantity of medicine were sent to Sanderson this morning from here. Dr. Gill is now there, and it is expected that he will report tomorrow, when all supplies that he desires will be sent to him. Mrs. K. L. White, Postmistress of Bluffton, Mich., and a member of Phil Kearney Post, No. 7, and of the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 8, arrived here tonight. She secured a two months' leave of absence from her duties and came here to help fight the yellow-fever, and will aid more especially the families of G. A. R. men. She was an army nurse in the Army of the Potomac from 1862 till 1865, and went through the epidemics at Memphis and Mobile. She is gladly welcomed.

THE SITUATION AT JACKSON.

Only One New Case Reported Yesterday—Obnoxious Quarantine Measures.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The sun has shone brightly all day, with a pleasant breeze from the west. Another case of fever was reported today—Mrs. Smyth. J. B. Lee died this morning. Total cases fifteen, deaths five. Dr. Eugene A. Guilbert, formerly of Dubuque, received today a commission to act as member of the American Red Cross Association in this city.

Just about us the self-constituted quarantines are officered by State, county, and municipal officers, aided by an ex-member of Congress. A prominent citizen and United States official says: "If half that is said be true two prominent State officials have so flagrantly violated the laws of the State Board of Health that they make themselves liable to impeachment." The last outrage reported is the destruction of the Lynch Creek bridge just south of town. The little bridge over the same creek is threatened. An attempt was made to turn back a supply train on the Vicksburg & Mississippi Railroad this evening. No attempt is being made to send mail out. Daily mails are received.

THE SITUATION AT DECATUR.

Three New Cases and One Death Reported Yesterday.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Three new cases and one death from yellow-fever at Decatur, Ala., is the report today. There is one suspicious case. Miss Nannie Jones died of fever. The last contribution to the relief fund was a voluntary one from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati of $100. The total amount received up to date is $600. News reached this city that H. B. Scott, a prominent real estate agent, had died at Summerville, Ala. The news is not authentic. It is thought there is some danger of insurrection on the part of negroes in Decatur, who demand that a carload of provisions be turned over to them. The census of the city has been taken, showing 928 people in the city, three-fourths of whom are colored. However, the whites are heavily armed with guns and ammunition of the city military company.

A Fever Patient at Huntsville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Information has been received that W. A. Summers, recently from Decatur, Ala., is sick with yellow-fever at Huntsville, Ala. Summers appeared in Huntsville three weeks ago and left a few days afterward. He returned to Huntsville eight days ago, and it has since been ascertained that he was in Decatur, where he contracted the disease. He was immediately removed to a point some distance from town and isolated. There is no excitement at Huntsville, and it is not thought any other case will develop.

House and Senate Will Confer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The House amendment to the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 in aid of the yellow-fever sufferers having been laid before the Senate, Mr. Edmunds said he had examined it and was much afraid that it missed the point aimed at in the bill—that was, the capacity to use any of the money in aid of those who were sick and in distress and in danger of starvation, as the newspapers reported from day to day so many to be. In the hope, therefore, that something better could be done, he moved that the Senate non-concur in the House amendment and ask for a conference. So ordered. Mr. Call offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Epidemic Diseases to consider and report before adjournment of this session of Congress such additional legislation as may be necessary and useful to prevent the importation of contagious or infectious diseases from foreign countries on the coast to boundaries of the United States, or to prevent or suppress it in inter-State commerce, and for the subsistence of such persons as may be detained by the public authorities. The matter went over without further action.

Railway Men Protest Against the Quarantine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—General Manager Gault of the Queen and Crescent route today telegraphed the Postmaster General from Cincinnati, protesting against the quarantine obstruction of their lines at Meridian, Miss., and other points, which, he says, prevents his company from handling their trains and carrying the United States mails. There is no epidemic, he says, at Meridian, nor is there any along their lines, where mob law seems to prevail. He asks the protection and aid of the United States Marshals at the points indicated, so that they may resume the running of trains. A reply was sent that the department would not attempt to force the mails through in opposition to the State quarantine laws. A dispatch received today from Atlanta from a railway mail official states that there are indications of a breaking up of the quarantine in Mississippi, and, as he expresses it, "a tendency to return to reason."

Germicides Are Insufficient.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Dr. J. E. Clark, a leading physician and chemist, speaking of Edison's alleged discovery about an exterminator for yellow-fever germs, said today: "Edison's discovery is based on the theory that the fever is caused by a microbe or germ. This has been accepted by some investigators, but never received by the profession as even a tenable theory. Assuming, however, that Edison has some occult means of proving it to depend on a microbe, his methods are inadequate to its destruction. His germicides rhigolene and caustic soda are infinitely inferior to many germicides in use. The problem of killing the germs when shown to exist and circumscribed in location is simple to the merest tyro in pathology, but to apply gasoline to the total destruction of innumerable myriads of infinitesimal hypothetical microbes is absurd. When we consider that a glass of water or a banana may contain many times the number of germs that there are inhabitants of Jacksonville and that (if the germs exist) they are generally distributed upon what is eaten, drank, and worn, its mode of application is puzzling."

Memphis Opens Her Gates.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 27.—The Board of Health at its session this afternoon withdrew their non-intercourse quarantine regulations, and Memphis is now free and open to the world. Health officers will be on all trains, but there will be no interruption to travel save from infected towns—such as Jacksonville, Fla., Decatur, Ala., and Jackson, Miss. This order goes into effect at once and the military pickets around the city have been withdrawn. Trains, both through and accommodation, on all the railroads will resume running tomorrow. The example set by Memphis will be promptly followed by all the small interior towns, and within the next four days the wheels of commerce in this section will be running with the same regularity as previous to the panic.

Trains Moving Once More.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 27.—The small towns of Mississippi having so far relaxed their quarantine restrictions as to allow railroads to run their trains under prescribed conditions, Baton Rouge, Vicksburg, and Shreveport have followed the lead so far as to let in freight.

Flying the Yellow Flag.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Sept. 27.—A bark-rigged English war-ship arrived at noon. She has a yellow flag flying at the forepeak.

CHICAGO DOING HER SHARE.

Contributions Coming In Freely—An Acclimated Nurse Selected by the Mayor.

A woman nurse to be sent to Jacksonville was selected yesterday by Secretary English at the Mayor's office. There were a score of applicants and all were willing, even anxious, to risk their lives in the infected district, and some of them pleaded that they might be sent. One lady said she had typhoid fever, and that it was "all the same thing," but her application was rejected. Though nurses are badly needed, the Mayor will not venture to send any except those who have had the fever, for he is informed that it would be useless to send others, as they would take the disease and make just so many more to be cared for. No reply has been received by the Mayor to his telegram asking for an indorsement of the project for establishing a relief bureau in Chicago, but the gentlemen interested in it will go right ahead with the scheme.

The contributions received yesterday swelled the amount which has been sent to the Mayor to nearly $5,000. The subscriptions were as follows:

Builders' & Traders' Exchange, additional	$150.00
J. V. Farwell & Co. and employés	487.75
C. H. Wheeler	5.00
Albert Dow	25.00
"The Fair"	100.00
J. V. Farwell & Co.'s employés, additional	11.75
William R. Page	25.00
J. V. Farwell & Co.'s employés	9.50
Total	$814.00

Y. M. C. A. Yellow-Fever Fund.

The Treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association gratefully acknowledges the following contributions for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers at Jacksonville:

Jones & Laughlin	$50.00	Cash	$12
Cash	50.00	Noon meeting collections	17.15
S. T. Hinckley	10.00	Sat'day noon Teachers' meeting, col.	83.56
S. J. Barker	10.00		
H. C. Colson	1.00	Am. Ref. Church S. S., Norwood Park	7.14
Street, Chatfield & Keep	25.00		
W. H. Litchfield	10.00	First Cong. S. S., Evanston	54.70
Cash	1.00		
Carlos Gardner	1.00	Lake View Pres. S. S.	30.00
R. W. Dunham	5.00	Wilmette	17.65
Cash	2.00	Ashland Av. Mission Un. Park Cong. Ch.	44.92
H. W. Whitlock	50		
Cash	25.00	Cen. Park Pres. S. S.	7.23
Frank J. Williams	3.00	Reunion Pres. S. S.	3.06
Katharine D. Arnold	10.00	Immanuel Bapt. S.S.	50.00
John J. Simmons	25.00	La Grange Cong. S.S.	4.32
Wm. Waller	10.00	Northwest M. E. S. S.	7.00
Cash	10.00	Cash	25
Cash	1.00		
Wm. Campbell	50	Total	$586.10
Cash	10.00		

This money has been forwarded through the International Committee at New York to M. W. B. Owen, President of the Jacksonville Association, also a member of the Citizens' Relief Committee. Funds are still needed for this worthy work, and all money forwarded to J. L. Houghteling or left at the association building, No. 148 Madison street, will be promptly forwarded.

THE SCOURGE IN JACKSON, MISS.

A Member of the Vicksburg Board of Health Talks on the Situation.

Dr. J. H. Burnell of Vicksburg, Miss., member of the Board of Health of that city, arrived at the Pacific yesterday from Jackson, Miss., where he was sent by the Mississippi State Board of Health to investigate the yellow-fever. He found three fatal cases and eleven people down with a genuine type of the disease. The doctor said he had been forbidden to return to Vicksburg until he had been subject to quarantine regulations for fifteen days. He had gone through the disinfecting process and furnished himself with an entire new set of clothing. Vicksburg was becoming depopulated and the shotgun quarantine was in force. Dr. Burnell said that the yellow-fever scare had taken from the people of the south all interest in political affairs. The Mayor of Vicksburg, R. F. Beck, was a Republican and would be reelected, and there were two Republican negro members of the Board of Aldermen. The feeling in Mississippi against the colored men politically was not as bitter as it had been.

Reinforcements on the Rio Grande.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Sept. 27.—Capt. Brew, Third Cavalry, and his troop of thirty sabres, left this morning under orders received from Washington to reinforce Col. Clendenning at Ringgold. Prominent persons in Rio Grande City have telegraphed the Governor that there is no need of excitement and a display of armed force and have asked that a commission be sent there to investigate affairs. As matters are at present there is no danger of any outbreak. The Government has ordered the posses to return, and Sheriff Brito and his men will leave tomorrow at 3 p. m. on their way home. Garza, who was shot by Sebree, is reported better and slowly recovering.

A dispatch from Col. Clendenning, dated Fort Ringgold, Sept. 26, received today by Gen. Stanley, says:

I have protected Sebree and others from the mob. No property has been destroyed or depredation committed in Rio Grande City. Affairs are not as bad as represented. If any real danger had existed I would have used the troops to prevent bloodshed. Posses from adjoining counties arrived last night and today. All quiet.

RIVAL OF FORGER BEDELL.

THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE DEFRAUDED OUT OF A LARGE SUM.

William R. Foster, Having Charge of the Gratuity Fund, Appropriates $168,000, and Puts Forged Mortgages in Its Place—The Criminal, Who Is a Brother of the President of the National Republican League, Not Yet Arrested—Marriage of Gen. Schofield's Daughter.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Another case of enormous forgeries on mortgages was disclosed on the Produce Exchange today, and the sum involved, so far as ascertained, is $168,000, or more than half the amount stolen by Bedell. The fraud was operated through the Gratuity Fund of the exchange, and the man supposed to be the perpetrator of the crime is William R. Foster Jr., who has an office in the building and is an attorney for the exchange. Foster has charge of all the mortgages of the exchange in which the Gratuity Fund is invested.

When the Bedell frauds were made public the trustees of the Produce Exchange fund overhauled the mortgage accounts and discovered a discrepancy. This was yesterday, and the trustees, without revealing their suspicions, had pursued their investigations quietly until they had positive proof of the huge swindle, and, after a meeting this afternoon, they posted a notice addressed to the members of the exchange, stating that they had found thirteen mortgages aggregating $168,000 to have been certified fraudulently in the Register's office, and that Foster is suspected of being the person responsible for the frauds. The investigation is still going on and further developments may reveal still greater losses to the exchange.

It is said that the way in which the frauds were first revealed was by the discovery of a mortgage in the Register's office purporting to have been made by a woman in Orange County, New York, and held by the Produce Exchange Gratuity. On this mortgage was a forged certificate of registration, dated Jan. 4, 1884, and signed James A. Hanley, deputy to Register John Reilly. This signature was forged, Hanley not having come into office until June, 1885. Immediately on this discovery the trustees began to examine all the other mortgages, with the result of the exposure of the colossal frauds.

The Gratuity Fund of the Produce Exchange holds sixty mortgages—forty in New York and twenty in Brooklyn—the aggregate amount being $1,000,000. All this money was invested by the lawyers—most of it by Foster—for the fund. Last evening the case was placed by the trustees in the hands of Pinkerton's detective agency, with orders to arrest W. R. Foster. The detectives have not been able to catch him yet. He was seen last at the exchange Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. He then made an appointment to be at the exchange at 9 o'clock this morning, but did not appear today.

The discovery of the fraud created intense excitement on the floor of the exchange, and the office of the trustees of the Gratuity Fund was besieged all the afternoon by crowds of anxious inquirers. Fears were expressed that the amount of the defalcation, on further investigation, would be increased. The feeling against Foster is bitter.

THE CRIMINAL.

William R. Foster Jr. is the son of William R. Foster Sr., the millionaire flour merchant of No. 25 Canal street, and a brother of Deacon James P. Foster, President of the National League of Republican Clubs. He is a lawyer and a member of the legal firm of Foster & Wentworth, No. 424 Produce Exchange. He was in receipt of a good income from his law practice, and was counsel for the gratuity fund of the Produce Exchange, and for the Maritime Exchange as well. Moreover, he was well known socially, and as a member of the Union, University, and down-town clubs had the entrée to some of the best houses of the metropolis. He is also a member of the West Island Club, Newport, R. I. About 40 years of age, of fine address and personal appearance, genial and pleasant in manner, and with a reputation for honorable business and professional dealings, he was well regarded by all his associates and looked upon as a rising man. Today he is a fugitive from justice and charged with stealing nearly $200,000.

Foster succeeded in making himself scarce, and if the detectives know in what direction he has gone they will not make the knowledge public. All they would say tonight was that there was reason to think that Foster was beyond the jurisdiction of the authorities of this State—where, they either would not or could not tell.

The investigation of the Produce Exchange trustees developed a striking similarity in the modus operandi of Bedell and Foster. They dealt in the same class of fictitious securities, and procured the money thereon by fraudulent certification and indorsement. The length of time during which their depredations continued, too, was about the same. Bedell conducted his stealings throughout a period of five or six years, while Foster began his operations, according to the records, in 1883. Both men, too, kept the interest paid up on the fraudulent mortgages negotiated by them to the last moment, and there are other minor evidences that their schemes were hatched by the same process of calculation. But there is this difference in the modes of procedure followed by Foster and Bedell. Whereas Bedell found it necessary, partly by reason of his subordinate capacity, to negotiate his checks through a third person, Foster was enabled to raise money simply by depositing the checks which he received from the gratuity funds as loans on bogus mortgages to his own account, they being drawn to his own order individually or for the account of some one else—the alleged mortgagor. He had merely to indorse them and the banks in which they were deposited would then honor his drafts against them without question. He banked his funds with the Corn Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, and Chatham National Banks, and he paid the interest on the fraudulent mortgages either with checks upon these institutions or with checks of law clients.

No one seems to know who will be responsible for the loss on the forged papers, as no bonds were required of Foster. The President and cashier of the Produce Exchange Bank unite in the statement that the bank will not lose a dollar by the forgeries of the Gratuity Fund mortgages.

FORGER BEDELL'S CASE.

The examination of James E. Bedell, the defaulting clerk of the law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate, was begun today at the Tombs Court. Two complaints were taken against him. The first is made by J. E. Shermerhorn, charging Bedell with forging a mortgage for $15,000. Register Slevin was present to testify that his signature on the mortgage was a forgery. The other complaint is made by Solomon Hanford of the law firm the prisoner defrauded. Mr. Koop, the man who first discovered the forgery, also makes a complaint. The accused was remanded until Saturday next without bail. He asked that bail be fixed, but Judge White said that was a matter in the jurisdiction of the court. Until the examination was held he should decline to fix any bail. Bedell was then remanded.

The revelation regarding the singular "blind" investment into which young Peter T. Barlow entered, James E. Bedell being the irresponsible trustee, startled New York. Not less did it startle the firm of Barlow, Shipman, Larocque & Choate, who thought that they had all to themselves this cozy secret. There still exists a general suspicion that all has not been told even yet of the true "inside story" of Bedell, Dodge, and young Barlow. The firm admitted the absolute truth of the story about young Mr. Barlow's "blind" loan, but said that it had no bearing whatever on the frauds in which the public is just now more deeply interested.

A WEDDING ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Gen. Schofield's Daughter Married to Lieut. Delano Andrews.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Miss Mary Campbell Schofield, the only daughter of the General of the United States army, and Lieut. Delano Andrews of the Fifth Artillery were married today at 6 o'clock in the little chapel of St. Cornelius on Governor's Island. The wedding was a brilliant affair, and drew together many notable guests. The organist from Trinity Church played the "Lohengrin" march as the bridal party entered. First came the four ushers in the full uniform of the United States artillery with swords and helmets; then the four pretty little army girls, who were the bridemaids, in white tulle gowns, with bare necks and arms, crimson slippers, and bouquets of white roses tied with long crimson ribbon; the maid of honor in white and silver, and last the bride with her handsome father, who looked as smiling and happy as though he was a young Lochinvar himself. The bridegroom and his best man, Lieut. Darrow of the Fourth Artillery, and the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, stood in the time-honored way at the chancel and awaited the coming of the bride.

During the ceremony every one looked their full at the handsome officers and lovely maidens. Then the bride and bridegroom came down the aisle and every one looked at the bride. Mrs. Andrews is a tall, handsome girl of the brunette type, with deep blue eyes, and her wedding dress of heavy white silk, with its three yards of glistening train, was most becoming. The bodice was décolleté, and it and the entire front of the dress were trimmed with pearls. A full veil of tulle and a cluster of Puritan roses and white satin and pearl slippers completed the toilet. She wore no jewels, although she received some handsome ones from her mother and the bridegroom.

The maid of honor was Miss Georgie Kilbourn. The four bridesmaids are all residents of the island. They were Miss Ruby Miller, daughter of Maj. Miller; Miss Dorothea Curtis, daughter of Maj. Curtis; Miss May Thompson, sister of Mrs. Capt. Sawyer; and Miss Eleanor Farley, daughter of Maj. Farley. The ushers were Lieut. John Pitcher, aide to Gen. Schofield, Lieut. T. B. Mott and Lieut. C. B. Wheeler of the artillery corps, and Lieut. Charles Riche of the engineer corps.

Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews are to live on Governor's Island for a year, when the bridegroom will be ordered elsewhere. A house has been fitted up for them.

Over two thousand invitations had been sent out for the wedding—to the President, his Cabinet, and all the prominent army and navy officers—but, of course, they were not all present. Gen. Sherman was there to kiss the bride, and also Gen. Sickles.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

Diabolical Practices of Le Grange Brown, the Amateur Photographer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Le Grange Brown, the amateur photographer, who was recently arrested for making and exhibiting for sale improper photographs in Brooklyn, it is now learned has involved several young women in that city in disgrace, although they are entirely innocent. Brown separated the heads from photographs he had taken of innocent young girls, properly clothed, and in an artistic manner placed them on the photographs of nude bodies and then reproduced the combination. Anthony Comstock said: "I have made a careful examination of several of the pictures, and in a number of instances heads have been placed on others' shoulders. I can not say how many are fixed that way, as I have not examined them all. Hanging is too good for that fellow."

No Shortage in the Orange Crop.

The price of oranges and the supply are not likely to be seriously affected by the fever in Florida. Wholesale dealers at Washington Market said this morning that the State of Louisiana alone will produce this year at least 1,500 boxes of oranges. The supply from the West Indies is almost unlimited. The Mediterranean ports can also be drawn upon. The whole crop might fail in this country and yet the market here would not be seriously embarrassed. The total number of boxes of oranges handled annually is estimated at between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000.

Notes About Town.

The August statement of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad shows net earning of $681,081, against $611,768 in August, 1887.

The jury in the Schilling murder case this morning rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree. Gradock Schilling, the condemned man, stabbed his wife in his butcher-shop, No. 1214 First avenue, March 14 last. The woman died shortly afterward.

Mamie Nolan of No. 46 Market street, Newark, had a narrow escape from death under peculiar circumstances yesterday afternoon. Feeling thirsty she placed her mouth over a faucet and let the Passaic River water run. Suddenly she threw up her hands and fell to the floor struggling spasmodically. A physician was summoned, and with considerable difficulty extracted an eel from the unfortunate woman's throat. The eel measured eleven inches. The doctor says it will be at least a week before she recovers.

WRECKED OFF CAPE COD.

The Schooner Eddie Pierce Encounters a Terrific Gale.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The gale of yesterday was not so destructive to shipping as it was feared that it would prove. The British steamer Bavarian, Capt. Ball, arrived here today with a part of the crew of the schooner Eddie Pierce, Capt. Angus Holmes, of Eastport, Me. The hurricane struck the Pierce when off Cape Cod. The vessel labored heavily. An entire suit of sails was blown away and the vessel became unmanageable. Her cargo shifted, as the vessel was thrown on her beam ends. Capt. Holmes, who was an elderly man, became exhausted before assistance reached the vessel. He fell overboard and was lost. He was 50 years of age, a resident of Eastport, Me., where he leaves a wife and seven children. The Pierce was loaded with sardines valued at $20,000. One of the most daring rescues was that made by the pilot-boat Hesper, Capt. Lawler. At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the gale which struck Boston was at its hight, the pilot-boat was about forty miles east of Boston light. A quantity of drift lumber was discovered a short distance to windward. As soon as the storm partially abated the men on board the pilot boat made an investigation. Several men could be seen clinging to the broken timbers. The sea was running so heavily that it was then impossible to approach near to the floating timber. William M. Mellen, one of the sailors on the pilot boat, volunteered to go to the wreck in a canoe which was aboard. He lowered the little boat and then drifted down towards the floating men. He observed that they were hanging on only with the greatest difficulty. He succeeded in reaching them, however, and, with their assistance, was able to drag his little shell up and bail out. The little boat was again lowered, this time upon the leeward side of the wreck, and the men clambered into it. The oars were used, and it was pushed off. After it was clear of the floating timbers it was sighted by the pilot-boat, which bore down toward it and took the men on board. It proved to be the crew of the schooner Hattie L. Curtis, Capt. Hodgson of Bangor, Me. Luke Borden, the steward, was drowned. The vessel was loaded with lumber and in the gale had split clean in two. The schooner H. A. Dewit of Bath, Me., Capt. Henderson, was wrecked at about the same hour in Chatham Bay. She was badly damaged on the breakers, but the cargo possibly can be saved. The crew were rescued by the life-saving station crew in the hight of the gale.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Sept. 27.—The English man-of-war Ready, while off Cape Cod yesterday, was blown sixty miles out of her course by the gale and put into Provincetown today for coal and provisions.

CHATHAM, Mass., Sept. 27.—Capt. J. N. Bloomer and a boat's crew this morning boarded a disabled schooner anchored off the bars and found her to be the Elma of St. John's, with a cargo of lime on fire and a deck-load of laths, for New York. They took the storm northeast of Cape Cod and hove to when within about twenty-five miles of the cape, and before reaching safe water the steward was killed by dashing cordage.

A Child of Nature.

Robinson, who occupies a humble position in the great dry goods industry, had taken his best girl on Labor Day for an outing in the annexed district beyond the Harlem.

"My dear," he said, as they were preparing to eat their modest lunch on a grassy knoll, "can you pardon me for having brought only one glass for the beer? It was stupid of me, but you don't mind our using the same one, do you, darling?"

"Don't worry about me," replied the best girl, who was not accustomed to many of the refinements of life; "I always drink out of the bottle."—*Judge.*

She Can Fill the Office.

A.—"So Belva Lockwood is actually running for the Presidency?"

B.—"I believe so."

"Well, I don't believe any woman is capable of filling an office."

"That's the way I used to talk until I edited a newspaper and refused to publish some poetry for a lady contributor. She managed to fill the office completely for the time being. She filled it so effectually that I soon discovered that there was more room for me on the outside than the inside."—*Texas Siftings.*

Somewhat of a Dilemma.

Sam Johnsing—I wants ter ask yer advice about somefin.

Parson Baxter—What's yer got on yer mind now?

"I has bin keepin' company wid Matildy Snowball for moah den six mumfs, and I wants ter know if yer advises me ter marry her."

"Suit yerself about dat. No matter what yer does yer will be sure ter hab remorses arterwards dat yer didn't do different."—*Texas Siftings.*

Above Civil Service Reform.

Mr. R. E. Former—Going to vote for Finnegan, are you? Why, the man can hardly write!

Mr. Patsy Houlihan—Faix, phwy does he want to write at all, at all, whin he's goin' to have a $3,000 secretary!—*Puck.*

GIVING OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL.

Braves from the Cheyenne River Agency Set Forth Their Opinions.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, Dak., Sept. 25.—[Via Chamberlain, Dak.]—The council of Sioux delegates met today for their second day's work. The bill having been fully explained by the Commissioners yesterday, the Indians were expected to state their objections or opinions and to ask for any needed information. Capt. Pratt told of his talk with the Secretary of the Interior two weeks ago, and told the Indians that the Secretary had something to say to them. These words, he said, came directly from the Secretary. They were in substance the following:

The Government does not understand your reasons for refusing the bill before you hear it, nor why you do not take up your allotments and support yourselves. It does not understand why it has to clothe and feed you when you promised in 1876 to do it yourself, nor why you do not take land in severalty, like the white man, who starts without anything, but makes his own living and supports you too. The Government has found out that your young men can go out in the East and work like anybody. It does not take more than three years to give up Indian ways and live like white people. The old men ought to be smarter than the young men. You refuse year after year to take allotments of 160 acres as a free gift and make a living out of it. The man over the river pays for his 160 acres, when it is no better than yours. The Government is ashamed and is losing heart in asking appropriations to support you. It begins to think your leaders are not wise. It does not understand why, after so many years, it has to use force to put your children in school. The Government says you violate your treaty in not sending your children to school, and by not taking allotments. By your own acts you are released from any further support. The Government is afraid you have been listening to men who are enemies to the Government and to you.

GIVEN A CHANCE TO TALK.

The meeting was then thrown open to the Indians, and Swift Bear and Good Voice of the Rosebud Agency said they would take the Great Father's word home and discuss it there with their people. Pine Ridge Agency accepted the bill.

Braves from the Cheyenne River Agency objected to it on these points:

First—Fifty cents an acre is too small a price. The standard Government price for this kind of land is $1.25 an acre.

Second—The Flandreau Indians, who have sold all their own land, have no right to a share in the benefits of this treaty.

Third—We are not yet ready for land in severalty.

Fourth—We are men like you, although we are not white, and why should we not be consulted beforehand in regard to the terms of sale? We do not like to be compelled to sign the paper just as it is nor to refuse it altogether.

Fifth—You say that schools were promised us for twenty years from the treaty of 1868, and that the provision expires this year. We do not think so. We have not had the promised schools for more than ten years. Let the twenty years begin with the time the schools began and we shall have schools for ten years longer.

The Crow Creek representative was for the measure. The Lower Brules were for the bill. White Ghost asked to go to Washington, and Capt. Swords stated that some of his people had collected over $300 to pay the expenses of a visit to the Great Father, but that they had been refused permission to go.

John Grass, the famous leader of the opposition at Standing Rock, closed the session with a shrewd address, in which he made the new point that much of the leased land was unfit for cultivating, that homesteaders would not take it up, and that payment to the Indians would be correspondingly delayed.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, Dak., Sept. 26.—[Via Chamberlain, Dak., Sept. 27.]—Contrary to expectations no general council was held here today. The delegations from different agencies have been holding private councils in various places; but, although the Commissioners express themselves as hopeful, no great change is manifested in the sentiment of the Indians. All the Indian delegations meet by themselves tonight and a final council is expected tomorrow, when the points brought up by the Indians will be answered by the Commissioners.

THE LOWER BRULE AGENCY.

THE WHITE LEAD COMBINE.

A Healthy Young Monopoly That Seems Able to Take Care of Itself.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The latest trust which has come to light in this city is the combination of white lead manufacturers, in which all the manufacturers of the country, with one exception, are represented. The trust has already advanced prices $15 on large orders and $25 on small orders. A movement has been on foot several months, but final arrangements have just been completed. The combine will limit the output, and their agreement is so ironclad that the books of the different members can be examined if necessary. The large and small jobbers here are much exercised.

D. B. Shipman was asked about the White Lead Trust yesterday, and while he admitted that there was a trust in existence he would not commit himself regarding the position of his firm. "The report from New York," said he, "was evidently made for speculation. It is not true that the trust has absolute power over any company's books, or that a surplus of white lead shall be turned over to firms lacking enough to fill their orders. Indeed, everything that I have yet seen published is mere speculation. We have sent out a circular to the effect that an advance will be made, and we shall surely concur with others for a higher price."

"Who do you mean by we, and why should white lead advance?"

"I mean our company by we. For a long time we have been selling white lead mixed with the best oil for less than pig lead costs on the market. The price of pig has varied in six months from $3.60 to $5.10 and is now at $4.90. Some one controls it and has been manipulating it. I suspect who it is, but I won't say. The advance in white lead accordingly is not as much as that of pig lead, and the effort is simply being made to keep even."

No one knows just what the price of pig-lead is. The market quotation shows all sorts of fluctuations and sales, but these sales may mean much or little according to who is the buyer. One day common and refined are quoted at the same price, and the next day are from 10 to 25 cents apart. In a week the price often differs from 75 cents to $1.

A member of a leading retail firm was little more communicative.

"Chicago has but two white lead corroders or manufacturers," said he, after exacting a promise that his name would not be used. "They are the Southern White Lead Company and the Shipman White Lead Company. Both companies belong to the trust. The trust was completed, as the New York dispatch says, only a few days ago. At that time the Eastern white lead firms found a combination formed in the West about a month ago. That combination was composed of all the white lead manufacturers in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Pittsburg. The first advance in prices was made Sept. 3. Before that date the quotation was 5¼ cents a pound. Sept. 3 the price was fixed at 5¾, a raise of $10 a ton. Sept. 10 the price was fixed at 6¼, another raise of $10 a ton. Sept. 21 the price was fixed at 6½, a raise of $5 a ton. These are prices for orders of over 500 pounds. On all orders less than 500 pounds there is $15 a ton added."

"What was the origin of this trust?"

"For seven years there has been no profit to any one in the business, from corroders down to country dealers. About three months ago a St. Louis firm made a big cut, and precipitated a general and ruinous war of rates. The trust was formed in defense. I do not think the present rate too high when it is compared with the price of pig lead."

A card sent by all the trust firms to large wholesale dealers offering a handsome rebate on orders over ten tons provided card rates are maintained indicates that the white lead trust is a healthy combination.

A Rising Genius.

"I want to know the name of the man who wrote this article," said an old gentleman who hobbled into the sanctum of a New York paper.

The managing editor looked at the article the old man pointed out and replied:

"Well, sir, what's the matter with that article about the coal output? There is nothing personal in that unless you are a coal dealer."

"I am no coal dealer."

"Then how does that article interest you?"

"In this way: I have read the papers regularly for forty years, and that is the first article on that subject I have ever read that didn't have something to say about 'black diamonds' or 'dusky diamonds.' The young man who wrote that article has a brilliant future before him, and I'd like to have him come and take dinner with me some day," and, leaving his card, the old man hobbled out into the street.—*Texas Siftings.*

Success Worse than Disaster.

Dr. D. was walking with a friend the other day when they perceived a pretty woman approaching.

The physician hastened to cross the street to avoid meeting her. On his friend asking the reason he replied:

"I attended her husband."

"And you were so unfortunate as to lose the case?"

"On the contrary, I saved him."—*Judge.*

A High Liver.

"Do you see that man over there?"

"That consumptive looking snip? What about him?"

"Well, you wouldn't take him for a high liver, would you?"

"Not much."

"Well, he is. He lives in a Colorado town 9,000 feet above the level of the sea."—*Texas Siftings.*

An Unfortunate Combination.

She was named Evelyne De Vere, and she was sorry when a man named Cook came along and asked her to be his own. She became his own, but she compromised the name business by tacking the new name on to the old one. She is sorry now, and she signs herself simply Evelyn Cook. Because one day when a friend sent her a telegram it came in this shape: "Evelyn De Vere, Cook, 10,805 Hyde street."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

MILTON WESTON AT HOME.

The Hearts of His Family Gladdened by His Return.

Milton Weston gladdened the hearts of his family yesterday morning when he returned after an absence of nearly three years, the greater part of which he has spent in prison. The causes of his imprisonment are familiar to the newspaper reading public. He said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "I do not desire to thrust my grievances on the people. I will also refrain from going into details which might affect my civil suit against those who are directly chargeable with my incarceration, and as I was innocent of the crime of manslaughter the penitentiary has not cast the slightest shadow on my reputation or my family. Had I withdrawn my suit against those who are now unlawfully in possession of the natural gas property which I leased I could have been out of the penitentiary long ago."

"Were you the original discoverer of natural gas in the Murraysville district?"

HOW THE GAS WAS FOUND.

"I was one of the first. Those who first leased the property now in dispute leased it to bore for oil, as it was in the neighborhood of the Murraysville well, the largest in the country. The lease provided that the lessees should do certain work, but they did not deem the discovery of gas as having any commercial value. They stopped boring, consequently, thereby violating the terms of the lease, and to reimburse themselves they erected a lamp-black factory in which the gas was utilized. Shortly after this the factory was burned down, and the property was deserted for about four years or until an expert found that it was a fine quality of natural gas, and I entered into a contract to purchase in all about 1,000 acres of gas territory, for which I also obtained forty-four leases. The only evidence of gas, though, was the old well, and this was the only thing of value that we knew of. Under the leases I was to purchase the property in three payments, and shortly after I had made the first payment I discovered that the lease for the old well was void, its conditions having been violated. I therefore refused to make any further payments until the title was made perfect.

THE OUTCOME OF THE QUARREL.

"Those from whom I had leased the property demanded payment in accordance with the agreement, and I refused to comply until they had made good the title to the old well. Instead of suing me to collect in a legal way, obtaining judgment and selling me out, they concluded to take forcible possession of the property on which my wife and I were at the time residing, and, as you know, the outcome was the death of Haymaker. While the trial was pending I brought suit against those who had taken forcible possession of the property, and it is this suit that is pending and that I will push until I and my friends recover what belongs to us under the law. The property is now owned by a sort of natural gas trust, whose capital stock is over $13,000,000, and which has actually been paying a dividend, I am told, of 25 per cent."

"To whom are you indebted for your pardon?"

"Col. Babcock and many kind and influential friends, to whom my everlasting gratitude is due."

Didn't Recognize the Bivalves.

Mr. Byam Keggs (from Kalamazoo, with intense disgust)—Here, waiter, I ordered raw oysters. What on airth are these nasty black stones?

Waiter (petrified)—Oystahs, sah—on de haff-shell, sah!

Mr. Byam Keggs—Haff-shell, is it? O, git out! I've eat a million canned oysters out home, and never saw a shell on ary one of them.—*Puck.*

A Jersey Disappointment.

Von Rosbif—I am hintensely disappointed with Hasbury Park. I will nevaw go there again!

De Smythe—Humph! It seems to me the people treated you well while you were there.

Von Rosbif—Aw! yaas; but then, that's the place, ye know, where I hunderstood that bathing-suits are not worn so long as in other resorts; and, blawst me, if I saw henny woman whose dress didn't reach the knee!—*Judge.*

Sylvester Grubb Safe from the Mob.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Sylvester Grubb, who killed his sweetheart at the fair at Princeton, was brought to the State Prison South this morning for safe keeping until the time for his trial. The mob at Princeton had arranged to hang Grubb this morning, and would probably have carried out their plan had the prisoner not been removed.

Not a Complete Wreck.

Mrs. Lott—And has nothing been saved from the wreck?

Job Lott (tragically)—Nothing—absolutely nothing—except my honest name!

Mrs. Lott—H'm! With that, and the trifling assistance of the property you transferred to me three months ago, maybe we can start again!—*Puck.*

A Playwright of These Times.

Quirkley (meeting his friend, the broken-down novelist, on the "Rialto")—Eh, Bob? What are you doing here among the actors—gathering material for a new book?

Boggle—No, Tom; I'm a dramatist now.

Quirkley—What—writing a play?

Boggle—No; they don't write 'em now. I'm an assistant to the stage-carpenter.—*Judge.*

Another Straw.

"You say Harrison can't be beaten; now why?" queried the youthful scion of a Democratic parent.

"Spell the name backward and you'll see," was the calmly assured answer of the Republican scion. And the other saw the band of fate in the emphatic "No, sir, 'rah" which resulted.

"If that isn't enough," said the Republican youth, triumphantly, "just ponder on the fact that 'cannot be beaten' contains just fourteen letters, as do the names Harrison and Morton."—*Judge.*

THINK THEY HAVE TASCOTT.

A Man Who Answers the Description Under Arrest at Denver.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—A man supposed to answer the description of Tascott has been arrested by the police. The charge of "suspicion" was placed against him. There is gold filling in his tooth and a wound in the leg.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
JAMES D. CARSON ... Proprietor
W. H. MORTON ... Manager
ENTIRELY REBUILT AT AN ACTUAL COST OF $50,000.
Opens NEXT MONDAY, Oct. 1.
SALE OF SEATS NOW IN PROGRESS.
Box Office open from 8:30 a. m. until 10 p. m.
Orders by mail, telegraph, and telephone attended to. Prices—$1.50, $1, 75c, 50c, and 25c; boxes, $8 and $10. GENERAL ADMISSION, 50c.

J. C. DUFF OPERA CO.
In the 150 Night New York Success,
THE QUEEN'S MATE.
INCLUDING
140 ARTISTS | Lillian Russell, Marie Halton, Ida Van Osten, Harry Paulton, Richard Golden, W. H. Clark.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
HARRY L. HAMLIN ... Manager
Tonight at 8. | Wed. and Sat. Matinees.
BOSTONIANS!
IN ENGLISH OPERA.
With a largely augmented company of 73 people, including Marie Stone, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Juliette Corden, Carlotta Maconda, Josephine Bartlett, Tom Karl, H. C. Barnabee, W. H. Macdonald, Edwin W. Hoff, Ricardo Ricci, J. A. Montgomery. Elaborate production of the beautiful Comedy-Opera
DOROTHY!
Now in the third year of its wonderful run in London. Prices 25c to $1.50. General admission 50c.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON ... Manager.
EVERY NIGHT.
TOMORROW, SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVENT OF THE SEASON
BOOTH, BARRETT,
And a Superb Dramatic Company in a series of Grand Shakspearean Revivals.
THIS WEEK—JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. Booth—BRUTUS. Mr. Barrett—CASSIUS.
New Scenery, New Effects.
NEXT WEEK—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Entire Play (Six Acts).
Mr. Booth—SHYLOCK. Mr. Barrett—BASSANIO.
Oct. 8, 10, 12, and 13, "OTHELLO." Oct. 9, 11, and Matinee 13th, "HAMLET."
Secure seats early. All orders by mail and telegraph promptly attended to.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
EXPOSITION
FULLY COMPLETE.
Open Day and Evening, Except Sundays.
ADULTS ... 25c
CHILDREN ... 15c
RAILROAD FARES AT REDUCED RATES.

HOOLEY'S—Tonight at 8.
Last Night but One. Last Matinee Saturday.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S
LYCEUM THEATRE CO. OF N. Y. | The Wife.
Next Sunday—W. J. Scanlan in "Shane na Lawn."

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
His Royal Highness. | Jacques Kruger, Tellula Evans, and a Great Company. Great Play for Ladies
Sunday, Sept. 30—MURRAY and MURPHY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LOTTA AS MAG, With Songs and Dances. | LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PAWN TICKET NO. 210.
LOTTA MATINEE TOMORROW, SATURDAY, AT 2.
Next Week—LOTTA in LA CIGALE.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
Tonight at 8, Saturday and Sunday Matinees.
SISSON & BRADY'S COMEDY CO.
LITTLE NUGGET.
Sunday, Sept. 30—PETE BAKER.

NAVAL BATTLE.
Merrimac and Monitor. 25c ADMISSION DURING SEPTEMBER
Michigan-av., opposite Exposition.

CASINO
TONIGHT, London Specialty Comp'y
LESTER, WILLIAMS, SCHOOLCRAFT & COES.
Jutau, "The Ariel Queen"
And Immense Company.
Next Sunday Matinee—California Bright Lights.

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.
Nightly—Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 2. Universal Verdict of Colossal Audiences: "Surpasses all predecessors." Prodigious hit of
CHARLES ERIN VERNER.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN.
Monday—SID FRANCE in "Jealousy."
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.

JERUSALEM ON THE DAY OF
The Crucifixion.
Earnestly supported by Pulpit and Press. Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Wabash-av.

EDEN MUSEE, Wabash-av. & Jackson-st.
Open from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
EDEN MUSEE | Afternoon at 2, Evening at 8, MR. PAUL OLAH'S HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA. Admission to all, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY,
Halsted-st., near Madison.
WE, US & CO.,
A musical absurdity and mirth-producing farce.
10c—ADMISSION—10c
RESERVED SEATS, 20c, 30c, 50c.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Week Oct. 1—ZITKA.

PANORAMA.
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
The Grandest Sight in the Country.
Corner Wabash-av. and Panorama-place.

WEST SIDE PARK.
LAST WEEK OF THE
RUNNING RACES.
5—RACES TODAY—5
WITH 50 ENTRIES.
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

"We demand tariff reform and we set our faces in the direction of free trade."

"The Democrat who is not a free-trader should go elsewhere."

"The conflict between free trade and protection is irrepressible and must be fought out to the bitter end. We spit upon compromises and propose neither to ask nor to give quarter."

"The Democratic party, except in the person of imbeciles hardly worth mentioning, is not upon the fence. It is a free trade party or it is nothing."

"There can be no cooked-up platform and no compromise candidate."

"The black flag is up. No quarter will be asked and no quarter given."—*Extracts from Henry Watterson's (Dem. Nat. Camp. Committeeman) Editorials in the Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"Mr. Cleveland by his message, for which I sincerely honor him, has challenged the protected industries of the country to a fight of extermination. . . . It is useless for us to disguise the fact that the fight is to the death, and we would be idiots to ignore this."—*Senator Vest's Letter to Mr. Naylon (Dem.) of Mo.*

THE money market is steady, and at some of the banks deposit lines are increasing. Local securities were dull, but Gas 5s are quite strong, a round lot selling at an advance. New York exchange was steady. Stocks in Wall street were stronger and the Grangers advanced sharply near the close on news that the roads had reached an agreement in regard to rates for the future.—The Chicago wheat market was wildly excited, September selling up to $1.28 and the nearer futures passed the dollar line. Other produce was partly neglected. As compared with Wednesday pork for October closed 30 cents higher, lard 5 cents higher, ribs 15 cents higher, wheat for December 1 cent higher, corn ¼ cent lower, oats steady, rye and flaxseeds ¼ cent higher, and barley 2 cents higher.

THE New York *Sun* seems determined to put Cleveland in still another hole, and this time all on account of the mugwumps. Speaking of the opposition of these gentlemen to Mr. Hill, it says:

It does not need a graduate in that greatest school of human nature, the school of politics, to see that these mugwump knives are weapons of deathly danger to the Democratic party. With their scatterbrained wearers the voice of reason has no influence. What they need to make them stop their barbaric fantasia is the voice of authority; and in their case that can come only from the lips of Grover Cleveland. He had better tell them to shut up. This will remove all doubts as to his sympathy with the New York State ticket, just as conclusively as it removed doubts regarding his wish for the election of Col. Fellows.

The only thing to make the mugwumps keep quiet is for Mr. Cleveland to speak.

If the President does not tell them to shut up the friends of Hill are prepared to knife him. The Governor himself in a recent interview expressed himself quite freely in the matter of the mugwump attacks upon him and intimated it was time some one in authority should tell them to stop, as he was not the man to be "elbowed or insulted with impunity," and, he added, "the National leaders ought to squelch these newspapers which are endeavoring to make their little circle and Mr. Cleveland believe that he is above his party." All this is tantamount to a notification to Cleveland that patience may cease to be a virtue. But if the President shall tell the mugwumps to shut up, then the mugwumps will turn about and knife him. The malignant *Sun* is simply pushing the fat man into another hole. It is cruel.

THE Scott bill, which is now in the hands of the President, will, if approved, check the Chinese invasion and soon cause the disappearance of Mongolian laborers from this country, whether the new treaty is finally rejected by the Chinese Government or not. Under the existing treaty the United States has the right to "limit, suspend, and regulate," although not to prohibit absolutely, the coming of Chinese laborers to this country. In accordance with this treaty Congress in 1882 "suspended" Chinese immigration for a period of ten years, but provided that Chinese who had been in this country could return. This privilege was not provided in the treaty, but exists only by virtue of the act of Congress, and hence can be repealed at any time. If so, it will take away the pretext under which Chinese laborers have been smuggled into the United States in evasion of law. Returning Chinese laborers take with them certificates of indentity, which are turned over to fresh invaders, who get access to the United States under the pretense that they had been here before and are entitled to the privilege of return. Owing to the difficulty of identifying Chinese laborers and distanguishing one from another the certificates of identity have been a cloak for systematic fraud. The Scott bill will cut them off altogether and so make the "suspension" of Chinese immigration absolute until the close of the ten year period. By that time the Chinese will be pretty well weeded out and the United States can abrogate the treaty without the risk of serious international entanglements.

ENOUGH RETALIATORY POWER ALREADY.

The Senate has substantially shelved the demagogue Retaliation bill by reporting back without recommendation and for discussion only Mr. Sherman's resolution authorizing the Committee on Foreign Relations during the recess to inquire into the subject of our relations with Canada. The whole business will probably end in talk. This is a proper disposition of the President's demagogical and unnecessary demand for more power. Meanwhile, if he is really in earnest about retaliating upon Canada, Congress gave him plenty of authority in the act of March, 1887. If he will apply the provisions of that act he will soon bring the fishing Kanucks to time, for it confers on him the power to prevent a barrel of Canadian fish or lobsters from coming into our ports on any terms. If the Canadians will not allow our fishermen the rights of transshipment of their catch in bond from Halifax to Boston, or deny us commercial hospitality, all the President has to do is to stop them from selling any of their fish in the United States. In that case what will they do with their surplus sea-fruit? They will have no more market on the outside than they have now, and prices will go down on them, so that they will be obliged to sell their whole catch for half what they get now, and meanwhile the market for American fish caught by American fishermen will go up. The Retaliatory act of last year, which was passed by both Houses of Congress with only two dissenting votes, the dissenters wanting more stringent legislation, provides that when the rights of our fishermen are denied it shall be the duty of the President "to deny vessels of the British dominions of North America any entrance into the ports of the United States, whether they have come directly from said dominions or not, and to deny also entry into our ports of fresh or salt fish, or any product or goods of said British dominions." That is retaliation enough for a beginning. Let the President try it, and if the medicine doesn't work then he can ask for permission to give a stronger dose.

PALMER THE AUTHOR OF THE CONVICT LABOR-LEASING PLAN.

Ever since Gen. Palmer's nomination he and his Democratic backers have been trying to make the workingmen of Illinois believe he was peculiarly their candidate; that he loved all they loved and hated all they hated; that for years, in and out of office, he had been the persistent champion of every measure which was near and dear to them; that on all subjects "his great heart was compatriot to their own."

Some workingmen may have been caught by this chaff. Some of them may have been fooled by Palmer's early talk about the need of a law to check the Pinkertonians; or his later talk, when he found there was such a law on the statute books, that he was the only man who had the nerve to enforce it, when he well knows that it is the State's Attorneys and courts that can enforce it. Even these, however, must be staggered when they learn that the introduction into Illinois of the system of leasing convict labor was the work of this "friend of the toiler," John M. Palmer. Just think of it! "This odious system," which the wageworkers of this State fought for years and finally did away with by constitutional amendment after it had long competed with and cut down the reward of free labor, was fastened on them by John M. Palmer when he was Governor. And now he is going up and down the State seeking their votes!

What do the records show? Prior to 1867 the penitentiary, whether at Alton or Joliet, had been farmed out to contractors, who bore all the expense of running the prison and did what they pleased with the labor. The lessees having thrown up their contract in 1866, the following year the system of "State control" began. The State ran the prison itself and sought to cover expenses by employing the inmates in various branches of manufacturing. The Warden and Commissioners operated the prison on this theory until 1871, by which time, through the worst of management, they had piled up debts amounting to about $300,000. In his message of May 24, 1872, at the called session of the General Assembly, Gov. Palmer said:

> The only practicable system for the successful management of the penitentiary, in my judgment, is that which combines the retention of complete control of the discipline and government of the convicts *with the lease of their labor to persons engaged in special pursuits. I cannot forbear the hope that such a measure will meet the approval of the General Assembly.*

Owing to Palmer's persistent urgency the work of cutting the stone for the new Capitol at Springfield was done, not by free labor, but by the convicts. There are stone-cutters in Illinois whose memories can carry them back seventeen years to the time when the man now asking for their votes on the plea that he is and always has been the friend of labor deprived their trade alone of several hundred thousand dollars' worth of work. Said Palmer to the Legislature:

> The importance and value of this arrangement [to deprive free labor of work] will only be fully appreciated when it is considered that it will hereafter give steady employment for nearly one-fourth of the number of convicts now in the penitentiary; that it will require but a small outlay of capital; while to suspend the work upon the State House would leave this large force comparatively idle, to be fed and clothed from the Treasury, until arrangements could be made to give them other employment.

In Palmer's last message of Jan. 8, 1873, delivered after he had gone over bag and baggage to the Democracy, he thus exulted over the successful workings of the system of leasing out the labor which he had been able to get adopted:

> The General Assembly passed a well-considered act which gives effect to this principle [the lease of labor to persons engaged in special pursuits], and, executed as the law has been by the Commissioners, all that was then predicted has been fully accomplished. The labor of the convicts may be made to defray the expenses of the penitentiary, and under judicious management possibly produce a surplus of greater or less amount, which ought to be employed for the benefit of the unfortunate persons by whose labor it is produced.
>
> Said surplus, be it understood, would have been taken from the wages of free labor and turned over to its prison competitor.

These are facts drawn from official documents. They show that that system of prison management which the organized labor of this State fought for years was the handiwork of John M. Palmer, "the workingmen's friend." He it was who urged it on the Legislature. He it was who influenced that body to pass it. He it was who dissuaded the adoption of any other plan. He it was who signed the act which put his pet measure in force. He probably voted against the constitutional amendment which wiped his legislation out of existence.

And this man is trotting up and down the State asking for the votes of workingmen on the alleged ground that he is theirs, body, soul, and breeches. Workingmen, look at his record, and then decide how you shall deal with him. "Let his end be according to his works."

DEMOCRATIC SURRENDER TO TRUSTISM.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Cleveland spoke in the following strain of the evils of trusts and the sincerity of professed Democratic opposition to such combines:

> Such combinations have always been condemned by the Democratic party. The declaration of its National Convention is sincerely made, and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belittling the pernicious results of these devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years; and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies.

The assertion that no member of the Democratic party will be found "excusing the existence or belittling the pernicious results of these devices to wrong the people" is not of any consequence. What is wanted is affirmative action to stop trust robberies and protect the people. Confessedly the Mills bill will not interfere in any manner with the worst of these combines. Framed originally to reduce the profits of at least one big combine to something reasonable, it was recast by its Democratic authors so as to preserve the monopoly of the Sugar Trust and secure a contribution to the Democratic campaign fund from the Havemeyer ring. The surrender to the Sugar Trust was so plain and indefensible that in the hope of covering up or obscuring it over a dozen anti-trust bills were thrust in from the Democratic side of the House. Breckinridge of Arkansas, a Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, brought in four anti-trust bills attacking these combines from the front, rear, and side, and it was announced that they would be pushed through the House as distinct Democratic measures. A call was said to have been issued for a Democratic caucus to formulate and agree upon methods of radical anti-trust legislation. A caucus was held, but nothing was said about trusts. The anti-trust bills were referred to the Ways and Means Committee and no meeting of that body has been held to consider them. The committee has nothing to do and has not held a session for two months, and yet the members cannot be got together to consider the anti-trust bills and make a report. The Democratic House lacks business enough to occupy its time, but no attempt is being made to enact legislation against trusts.

The abject surrender to trustism was made necessary by the conditions of the Democratic campaign. Heavy contributions were needed for the Democratic campaign fund, and it is quite likely the pockets of certain trust monopolists were touched by the ominous anti-trust bills introduced in the House with a flourish, but afterwards abandoned and left to sleep in the pigeon-holes in committee-rooms. Moreover, when wealthy monopolists like Brice and Scott assumed the management of the Democratic campaign the policy of opposition to trusts had to be stopped. The "plan of campaign" was to add the votes of a few monopolistic States in the East to the Solid South, and so prevail against the West. The big trust combines prey chiefly on the West, and their heavy profits tend to make business lively and promote trade in the vicinity of their Eastern headquarters. The Eastern monopoly interests were appealed to and urged to make common cause with the South against the West and prevent the grangers getting too much power in the control of the Government. As the campaign opened the anti-trust bills were put in pigeon-holes and Brice and Scott turned to solicit the aid and support of the big Eastern trust interests which it was at first proposed to attack.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

There are signs of trepidation not only among the Democratic managers but also among the Democratic organs as to the complexion of the next Congress, and singularly enough the greatest anxiety is manifested in the South, showing that the Cleveland-Mills-Watterson-Carlisle-Vest free trade policy is playing havoc in that section. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* sounds the alarm and says:

> We should go to work in each district as if the election of Mr. Carlisle Speaker of the next House depended on the vote of that Representative, as it may. It is not possible to tell in advance what the complexion of the next House will be. The election in 1886 was something of a surprise; the Democrats were taken unawares, and "patronage" had somewhat disorganized the party. Our majority in the next Congress should be largely increased, but the tariff question will enter into each contest more directly than ever before, and where it finds Democrats wavering or unprepared we shall lose.

To offset possible losses elsewhere the Democrats of Kentucky are urged to make their delegation solid. They are notified that it is immaterial what the majority for Cleveland may be in the State, but "it may be of supreme importance to know next November whether the Republicans have elected three or no members from Kentucky." The delegation from that State now stands eight Democrats and three Republicans. There is not much danger that the three Republicans will lose their seats. Hunter, in the Third District, in 1886 had 1,007 majority; Thomas, in the Ninth, 188; and Finley, in the Eleventh, 1,546. The only close district is the Ninth, and there is good reason for believing the Republican majority in that district will be increased by the old Whig vote. Besides these three districts the Republicans have a splendid fighting chance in the Sixth, Carlisle's district. A strong Republican has been nominated, and the workingmen, who mainly comprise the population of Covington, have put up a shoemaker named Fox. This year there are fifteen Republican protection clubs and only twelve Democratic clubs in that city, and the workingmen are for protection to a man. Two years ago Carlisle had only 800 majority, and only succeeded in getting that by the Southern process of manipulating votes. This year his opponents will be on their guard, and if he is reelected it will only be by the toughest kind of a fight.

The New Orleans *Picayune* is also in a fever of alarm and appeals to the Democrats of Louisiana to keep their delegation solid. It says: "Well informed Democrats are apprehensive of the loss of a number of doubtful districts in the Southern States, and it is impossible to foresee what may be the result of the tariff agitation in the North and West. It is only certain that the Democratic party has not a vote to spare." The alarm in Louisiana has grown out of the possible loss of the Second District to the Democrats, now represented by Logan of New Orleans, who only had about 1,000 majority. He has absolutely refused to run again, and no name has yet been suggested which the two factions, the Regular Democracy and Young Men's Democratic Association, will agree upon. They appear determined to rule or ruin, and if there can be anything like a fair ballot and honest count the Republicans will have a fighting chance for the district. The Republicans of the Third District of Texas are also hopeful of making a breach in the solid delegation of that State owing to the internal dissensions of the Democracy. The nominating convention broke up in a row and without making any nomination, and Charles Stewart, the incumbent, and a Democratic rival, State Senator J. C. Hutcheson, are running against each other. The Republicans have a popular man in the field, and as Stewart's last majority—6,500—in a total vote of 27,288 was one of the smallest in the State, they are going to make a desperate fight for the district.

The recent reports made to Chairman Quay show twenty-five districts in Northern States hitherto Democratic where public sentiment on the tariff question is in such condition as to offer the Republicans a fighting chance, and they are going to improve it to the best of their ability. The Democrats now have a majority of only 17 in the House of Representatives. All appearances indicate that this majority will be still further reduced in November, and it is not beyond the range of possibilities to change by hard work the present minority to a majority. Should Gen. Harrison be defeated, a contingency of which there is now no prospect, a Republican majority in both branches of Congress would be no small compensation. Should he on the other hand be elected, as now seems reasonably certain, a majority in the House would make the victory complete.

A SILLY FALSEHOOD QUICKLY DISPOSED OF.

The senior Democratic organ in this city printed Wednesday an affidavit made by a man named Condon, living at Bloomington, in this State, wherein he swears that during a speech made by Gen. Harrison at that place in 1876 some Irishman in the audience made a disturbance and was put out, whereupon Harrison is alleged to have said:

> It is easy to know that man's race; you all know what they are; if it were not for them we would not need half our penitentiaries, which are almost full of them; they are only good to shovel dirt and grade railroads, for which they receive more than they are worth, as they are no acquisition to the American people.

According to the affidavit affiant further says these words from Harrison were followed with applause.

A letter from a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE published yesterday gives the facts as they actually were. It appears that there was an Irishman who at different times disturbed the speakers. After Gen. Harrison had finished, and while a Kentuckian named Volkey was talking, this same man got into a row with him. Says our correspondent:

> This language was used at the time this little row occurred: Volkey said that the colored and Irish people were in fact similar elements as objects of hatred by the Democratic element in his district in Kentucky. He said he had newspaper clippings in his pocket cut from local papers in his State, and it was almost impossible to believe that Democrats would so publish their contempt for the Irish race and that then the Irish would vote with that party. He said he would read some of those clippings. Loud calls were then made to read, but the Chairman said he would not have time. Then the speaker went on to say that the Democratic Southern journals gave as an excuse for not having any more Irish immigration to the Southern States that the Irish were better fitted for prisons and penitentiaries. He said he had the clipping to verify this in his pocket, and if anybody doubted it he would read it.

This straightforward story, told by a colored man on whom the reference to his race made a special impression, shows how Condon, if sincere, came to make his false charge. His defective recollection of something which happened twelve years ago made him fancy that Harrison was the one who had the colloquy with the tipsy Celt, while it was Volkey of Kentucky, and also led him to believe that the extracts from Democratic papers reflecting on his countrymen read by Volkey were the expressions of opinion of speakers at the meeting, when the fact was just the opposite. The cheers were evidently prompted by the Kentuckian's happy hits.

That Gen. Harrison ever said anything of the kind no one believes, and 10,000 affidavits would not make it any more credible than one. It is not in the man to talk such silly trash. Bourbons alone are capable of it.

THURMAN FOUGHT ENFRANCHISING COLORED MEN IN OHIO.

There was printed in Saturday's TRIBUNE a fac-simile of the Democratic ballots used in Ohio in October, 1867, when "Old Roman" Thurman ran for Governor. The ballot had at the top of it a caricature of a colored man, with flat nose and thick lips, and at the bottom the words: "Constitutional Amendment—NO."

So many years have gone by since that ticket was voted that it needs a word for the benefit of the present generation to explain what the big "NO" meant. In 1867 the war was over, but not all of its fruits had been gathered. The fifteenth amendment, giving the colored man the right to vote throughout the Union, was yet two or three years in the future. Some of the Northern States, however, had been changing their Constitutions and striking out the word "white," so that suffrage might no longer be limited to whites. The Republican Legislature of Ohio in 1867 voted to submit to the people that fail an amendment striking out the word "white," and thus giving colored men the ballot in the Buckeye State. Five thousand men out of the 30,000 black population of Ohio had enlisted in the Federal armies to fight for the Union, and it was thought this was only a just return to make for their bravery and patriotism. They had sent more soldiers to the front in proportion to their number than the whites, and it was held that colored men who had fought for the Union should have the right to vote.

The Democrats saw their opportunity. They determined to make a fierce campaign based on low race prejudices. For Governor they nominated Allen G. Thurman, now their nominee for Vice-President, who had been a persistent anti-Union man and Southern sympathizer through the war. He had shone at the Democratic peace convention held here in 1864, but he had been cautious enough to keep out of prison. Thurman, an eloquent and strong speaker, with a special hate of those colored men to whom he is now making love, stumped the State. He said if the ballot were given the blacks it would not only disgrace the whites, but black men would flow into Ohio from all over the South, would become the balance of power, and would run the State.

His hard, bitter work and that of his Copperhead associates, with all these appeals to race hates, were successful in defeating the amendment. Gen. Hayes, Thurman's competitor, though a popular Union officer, was elected by only 3,000 votes, instead of the 25,000 which he would have otherwise received. He got but 243,605, against 240,612 for Thurman. The amendment fared still worse. The proposition to be voted on was to strike out the word "white" in the franchisé section of the State Constitution. The majority against it on the vote cast was 38,353. There were 12,276 who would not vote either way. Thurman's appeals to race prejudice were successful, and denied the colored soldier the right to vote.

Three years later the fifteenth amendment was ratified by three-fourths of the States, extending the suffrage to colored men. It prevails in Ohio, and nobody is any the worse for it. Thurman cannot now give enough taffy to the colored people to make them forget his malignant fight against them in 1867, and his bitter opposition to the adoption of the amendment three years later. They do not believe he has been converted. They think he is simply "possuming." At all events, Morton was their friend from the beginning.

"BISHOP" OBERLY A BIG INDIAN.

The good "Bishop" Oberly before he went into the Civil Service Commission to reform the political morals of his party was Superintendent of an Indian school. Tired of the effort to teach young Indians the three R's, and tempted by the offer of the President, he accepted a place on the commission, fully imbued with the idea that Cleveland was sincere when he declared that public office was a public trust. For several months the Bishop has labored with all his might to reform the service, but in spite of him everything has gone wrong. The other two Commissioners represented the two poles of civil service reform, and Oberly was but a shuttlecock between them. Whatever he attempted one or the other of his fellow-Commissioners was sure to upset. Meanwhile the officeholders were slipping through his fingers in all directions, and Higgins, Gorman, and Barnum were continually grieving his sensitive soul. The Postmasters and Collectors would go to conventions and wirepull and logroll in spite of his warnings. The machines were turned over to veteran managers and set in busy operation. The debauchers of politics were appointed to office as a reward for their pernicious activity. Then came the campaign for the Presidency. The assessments for the Widow McGinnis' pigs began to open his eyes. Then came assessments all along the line, and even his old friend Judd's employés were ordered up to the Captain's office. The Bishop made one last strenuous effort to stem the tide, but when the President himself sent in his check to help the depleted, bankrupt campaign treasury he realized what a roaring farce he had been engaged in and fled to the far Western wilds of the redmen, back to his first love. He has now been nominated Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He is to be the "big Indian," and will have supervision not only of the education and moral training of the papooses but of the civilization of the bucks and squaws. He will find ample room for his abilities in providing for the education of the young and in teaching the adults how to run farms, to plant corn and harvest it without getting its juice, and to settle down into peaceful citizenship and not go hunting or scalping any more. He will have a carriage of his own, all the help he wants, unlimited opportunities for traveling at the public expense, and $500 more salary per annum. He can have everything his own way and will no longer be harassed by boodlers or bummers. He will have no wicked partners to upset everything he tries to do. His soul will not be vexed with the sight of official wickedness all about him, nor will his conscience afflict him with the thought that he is only playing a conspicuous part in a hollow, disgusting farce. In his new station the good "Bishop" will be comforted by all the compensations that arise from duty well performed and an increase of salary.

INSURANCE companies have declared the Missouri River no longer safe for navigation, on account of the abundance of snags that infest its channel, and will take no further risks upon boats that ply between its banks. The Big Muddy is therefore fit for nothing now except to receive the sewerage of Kansas City and supply St. Louis with the principal ingredient in the ropy liquid she calls water.

"You don't mean to say, John, that you are going to have a steam heating arrangement put in the basement, do you?"

"I do, Maria," said John, with iron firmness. "I'm going to keep those feet of yours warm this winter if it costs $1,000!"

THE sporting reporter of the Buffalo *Courier* went to see the painting of "The Crucifixion," and this is what he wrote of it:

> The theme is a majestic one, but without the cavalry the crowning significance of the divine lesson of self-sacrifice is lacking.

SENATOR VEST'S mouth continues to be the subject of much newspaper comment. In point of capacity it ought to be second to no mouth in the United States of America. The able Senator has put his foot in it often enough.

I WONDER if Von Moltke doesn't want somebody to write his memoirs!—*Badeau.*

A SOUTHERN exchange asserts that there has not been a case of yellow-fever known among the cigarmakers of Jacksonville, Fla., and that since the telegraph operators in that city have been supplied with all the cigars they can smoke none of them have had the fever. Are the fertile vegetable gardens of the State of Connecticut to furnish the means at last of smoking out Yellow Jack?

ALD. WHITE, the Chairman of the School Committee of the Council, expresses surprise that the Board of Education does not utilize the $400,000 at its disposal in the city treasury for the erection of new school buildings to accommodate the 8,000 pupils now receiving but a half day's schooling. It is a matter of some surprise that the School Board does not move in this matter. It has nine school sites at its disposal for the erection of buildings. The $400,000 ought to put up eight of them. What is the matter with the School Board? Wouldn't it be a good idea for Ald. White to ask through the Council?

EX-SLUGGER SULLIVAN'S fight with death presents every appearance of being another drawn battle.

NO MAN ought to carry a half-opened umbrella in a crowd. Let him put up or shut up.

SO THE English holders of St. Paul stock would like to drive me out, would they? Perhaps they'll drive me to building a competing line some time.—*Armour.*

"ME? Rob me?" piteously protested a passenger on a Texas railway train to the masked man who was relieving him of his valuables. "Can you have the heart to do it, old pard? I was the news agent on this line for three years when I was a young man!"

THE imaginary conversations between "His Excellency" and "Dan," which have appeared from time to time in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE from the pen of Mr. C. W. Taylor, one of THE TRIBUNE'S corps, have been collected and published in a handsome little volume, with illustrations by F. H. Blair for each conversation. These funny little confidential confabs between the President and his private secretary, which reflect the former in his various moods and illustrate his pathetic dependence upon "Dan," as well as the bland and childlike relations which exist between them, afford pleasant reading, and will cause even Democrats to smile. "Dan," who has seen and read the volume, expresses himself as delighted with it.

It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts Mr. Yerkes now.

HIGH above the din of political strife, the blare of subsidied brass bands, and the clash of contending jaws can still be heard the despairing voice of Chairman Brice of the Democratic National Committee calling for more soap.

CURRENT NOTES.

Tom—"Do you know, Jack, that woodpecker reminds me of my tailor?" Jack—"Why?" "Because he bores so with his bill."—*Texas Siftings.*

Save your old newspapers. Your Philadelphia friend may visit you some day, and perhaps he would like to read the news.—*New York Sun.*

Merchant—"Well, my dear, I made an assignment this forenoon." Wife—"That's good, and now Clara can go to a boarding school, can't she?"—*Judge.*

Old maids find themselves treated by the world much like ordinary second-hand books. They are not old enough to be rare, and not new enough to be dear.—*Puck.*

Cousin Jack (who has just been showing a Hebrew Bible)—Funny way they have of reading books—beginning at the back! Mabel—Why, doesn't everybody do that?—*Life.*

"And what do you expect to make of your son when he comes of age, Mr. Smith?" "O, I don't know," replied Mr. Smith, despondently. "I think he'd make a good husband for a rich girl."—*Life.*

Groom (in suburban village)—We are looking for a small house; one about big enough for a young couple. Agent—Yes, sir. Would you like a twin cottage? Bride—Horrors! No.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Restaurant waiter (to departing customer who has failed to give him the accustomed tip)—"You'll not forget me, will you?" Miserly party—"No, indeed. I'll write you a letter when I get home."—*Texas Siftings.*

"When your husband comes home drunk," said the magistrate, "is he ugly?" "No, sorr, he's pisant." "Then why don't you try to smooth matters over?" "Oi did, sorr; Oi hit him wid a smoothin' oirun."—*Life.*

Biggins—You can flatter a woman into anything, I believe. Higgins—Not quite. I tried to make my wife believe that she was absolutely beautiful with her mouth in repose, but it wouldn't work.—*Terre Haute Express.*

"What is the writer's cramp?" asked a Pittsburg paper. You work for six months on a manuscript, send it off and have it rejected five or six times, figure on it to buy your winter's fuel, and you will find out all about cramps.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Mistress (to new girl)—What under the sun do you mean by sitting idly all day in the kitchen when I am paying you $4 a week? New girl (recent importation)—Sure, mum, the Immigration Commissioners at Castle Garden told us if we contracted to work we'd be sint back.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Miss Maude (meeting her cousin, young Mr. Sissy)—Why, you are not looking well, Charley. Mr. Sissy (feebly)—No, Maude, I'm suffawing from shock. I was wun down lahst week by a cawwidge in Central Park. Miss Maude (indignantly)—I think it is a perfect outrage, Charley. These nurses seem to think they own the entire walk!—*New York Sun.*

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Charlotte Godfrey of Bayfield, Wis., has happily rounded out 118 years in this vale of tears.

Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court is on his way home from the Pacific coast by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Bishop Foster of the Methodist Church was the original boy preacher. He was converted at 6 and was licensed to preach at 14.

Mrs. Cleveland is occupying a log cabin in the Adirondacks, but it would scarcely be safe to argue from this fact that she is for Harrison.

Patti begins an engagement in Brazil in April next under a Brazilian director and will receive $6,000 a night—quite a rich Patti cake.

Miss Amelia Jackson, daughter of W. H. Jackson, who shot and killed Col. Ellsworth in Alexandria at the outbreak of the war, has been promoted from a $70 clerkship in the Patent Office to a $900 position.

Congressman James Phelan of Memphis has written a history of Tennessee which is said to be an excellent work. It begins with the earliest settlement of the State and comes down to the present time.

Daniel Thwaites, who died last week in England at the age of 71, was one of the richest men in Great Britain. He made his money in beer. His yearly income from his Blackburn brewery was $950,000.

Prince Eugene, youngest son of the KING of Sweden, is a Radical and believes in a republican form of government. He has just withdrawn from the Freemasons because he thinks that order in Scandinavia is too conservative.

Miss MacTavish of Baltimore, should she marry the Duke of Norfolk, will be authorized to write after her name the additional titles of Countess of Arundel, Surrey and Norfolk; Baroness Fitz-Alan, Clun, Oswaldestre, and Maltravers. The Duke of Norfolk is Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal and Premier Duke of England. The house of Norfolk stands next to the royal blood at the head of the Peerage of England.

Frederick Engels, the Anglo-American Socialist publicist, well known as the intimate ally and collaborator of Carl Marx, recently spent seven weeks in the United States and escaped without being either interviewed or paragraphed.

Charles M. Zehe, a Brooklyn liquor-seller, is the victim of a strange hallucination. He accuses his wife of having cut off his head and taken it away so that he cannot eat, but says he will eat to spite her. Sunday he compelled her to boil twenty-eight eggs for him, which he ate. Monday he ate nineteen large tomatoes and Tuesday 100 oysters.

W. S. Gilbert, the librettist, is a tall man, with gray hair and close-cut whiskers. He is a great stage manager. At a rehearsal of one of his operas he devotes his whole energies to having everything go off as he thinks it should. He never smiles, even when a whole chorus is laughing at the quaint conceits of his verses. Though extremely dignified he does not hesitate to go through the droliest contortions of body or the most free and easy dance step to illustrate his ideas to those who are to interpret them.

Miss Murfree, the novelist, according to a recent caller at her home in St. Louis, works in a room as bare of pretty decorations as the average hotel apartment is wont to be. A few cheap prints in fine frames upon the walls; carpets and paper that swore at each other, as the French would put it; the usual complement of armed and armless chairs, all upholstered from the same piece of jute, and a huge writing table, of the kind usually found in offices, with a Webster unabridged upon it, completed the visible picture upon which the eye of the gifted author daily gazed.

The Prince of Wales became much enamored of the magnificent mustaches worn by the coachmen of Hungary. One man in particular roused the admiration of his Royal Highness by the fierceness and grace of his hirsute adornments. On reaching Marlborough House the jehu saw that the coachmen, footmen, and, in fact, all the servants wore faces devoid of hair. He at once sought a barber and had his face shaved clean. When the Prince saw him again he was horrified. "I engaged you for your mustache and for nothing else," said his Highness. That evening the Hungarian set out for his native land.

REPUBLICAN RECRUITS.

Peter Quinn and E. W. Brown of Merrill, Wis., both old Democrats, have left the party on the tariff and prohibition issues.

Benjamin Mills of Ripley County, Indiana, who has been a Democrat all his 70 years, has repented and will vote for Harrison and Morton.

The Rev. Selah Stocking of Rochester N. Y., a veteran Methodist preacher and Prohibitionist, has both feet on the Republican platform this year.

A building contractor in Bridgeport, Conn., says that he and seven of his men who each voted for Cleveland in 1884 will vote for Harrison and Morton in November.

Frank Locke of Buffalo collected $50,000 for the Cleveland campaign fund four years ago. This year he will do nothing, and his friends say he will vote for Harrison.

James W. Crinion of No. 2197 Third avenue, New York, has come out in a letter withdrawing from the Democracy, of which party he has been a life-long member.

Edward McDonough, a life long Democrat and prominent brick manufacturer of South Bend, Ind., has renounced Cleveland and free trade and declared for Harrison and protection.

In the school district of Weatherwax, Montcalm County, Mich., there were formerly eleven Democrats. This year there are but three, eight of them having come out for Harrison.

At the last meeting of the Harrison and Morton Club of the Second Ward of Brooklyn, N. Y., fifteen men signed the roll who have never yet voted the Republican ticket but will do so this fall.

Col. John Wilson, an old Democratic soldier of Mount Clemens, Mich., and a man of much influence in his locality, is disgusted with Cleveland's pension record and will vote for Harrison.

Mills Gardner, years ago a prominent Republican in Ohio and later a generally disgruntled mugwump kicker, is back in the Republican ranks once more and doing yeoman service for the cause.

J. H. Burt, the Union Labor candidate for Auditor in West Virginia, who has come over to the Republican party on account of the protection plank in the platform, was formerly President of the Ohio Valley Trades Assembly.

Four years ago over 300 of the custom-house brokers in New York voted for Cleveland. Recently an effort was made to form a Cleveland and Thurman club of these brokers, but it failed. They are too nearly solid for Harrison and Morton.

Wilson J. Hunter of Elgin, Ill., Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for Kane County, and a Democrat for thirty-five years, is disgusted with Cleveland and asserts that he cannot vote for him again under any circumstances.

George Miller, President of the Buffalo Car-Works, gave $10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund four years ago, carried a torch, and worked at the polls. This year he is dead set against Cleveland and has gone to Europe to stay till after election.

At Lansingburg, N. Y., twenty-four firms in brushmaking have issued a formal declaration against Mr. Cleveland. It embraces all but two firms in town and five life-long Democrats—Owen Dennin, James O'Neil, James Reed, William J. O'Brien, and John Reilly.

Henry Gallagher, Superintendent of the construction gangs of the United Pipe Lines at Mount Alton, Pa., and a life-long Democrat, has renounced Cleveland and his free trade views and will cast his first Republican vote for Harrison and Morton next November.

Dan Carrigg, who has long been the local "boss" of the Democracy of Council Bluffs, Ia., and whose money has carried the elections there for years, has left the Democratic party, and thereat there is wailing and gnashing of teeth. Mr. Carrigg has terrorized the Democracy of his locality by accepting all the bluff bets on the election that have been made.

The following gentlemen who live in Grand Ledge and Sheridan, Mich., voted for Cleveland in 1884, and are well-known Democrats, but they will vote for Harrison this November. The cause of the change is due in part to the attitude of the Democratic party on the tariff and also on account of the President's actions in regard to the soldiers. At Grand Ledge: John F. Simpson, Christian Kebler, Andrew McPeek, E. A. Marvin, Edward Spiers, George F. Brown, Leon Turner. At Sheridan: Dr. S. M. Gleason, Jimmie Jame, George Shoup, Charles Kidder.

Thurman "Loved" the Negro.

Buffalo *Express:* The Old Roman's unfortunate address to the negro delegation which called upon him last Thursday is causing a general raking up of the Ohio relic's record on the slavery question. Undaunted by the "Too Aged's" protestations of love for the negro race, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has ferreted out a fac-simile of the Thurman ticket when he ran for Governor in 1867. At the head of it is an offensive silhouette of a negro in military uniform, with receding forehead, woolly hair, brutal eyes, snub nose, thick lips, and drooping chin. A burlesque collar gives the finishing touch of contempt to the insulting picture. Underneath is the significant legend: "This is a white man's government." Immediately follow the words "Democratic State Ticket. For Governor, Allen G. Thurman." On the amendment striking out the word "white" as a class designation of the Constitution of Ohio, the ticket reads "NO," in large black type. That is by far the most emphatic word in it.

Now, in 1888, after the Republican party has freed the slaves and stricken the word "white" as a symbol of oppression from the Constitution of every State, and from that of the United States, Mr. Thurman comes forward, and, in the face of his record, asks the negro voters to support him as against a man who risked his life and fortunes for their freedom.

Such assurance is typical of a Democratic campaign in which Grover Cleveland, the head of the ticket, takes the ground that it is better for England to be rich than for the United States to be prosperous.

One Thing Clearly Demonstrated.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* No matter what happens to the Scott Exclusion bill, its introduction will have served a useful end. It has helped to prove what was generally understood before, that the Democratic professions of hostility to the Chinese are only made for political purposes, and that they are at heart in favor of cheap coolly labor.

"It's of No Consequence."

Albany *Journal:* President Cleveland denies

THE HOME DIRECTORATE.

A BOARD OF WHICH MEN AND THEIR WIVES ARE BOTH MEMBERS.

Why the Management Finds It Easy to Perpetuate Its Term of Office—Figures Showing What the City Pays for the Patients It Commits to the Home—The Position in Which the County Is Placed—Some Public Comments.

Any one who will glance through the list of life and elected members of the Washingtonian Home Association, also the list of officers, and who will thereafter read carefully the law under which the association is operated, will come to the conclusion that it is a close, select, family corporation. The forty life members are mostly prominent citizens whose names ornament the roll of membership, but who hardly ever participate in the meetings of the association or in the management of the home. Among them figure such men as William Blair, J. V. Farwell, Monroe Heath, Murry Nelson, John Wentworth, E. H. Sheldon, and the Rev. Mr. Tiffany. Their connection with the association is so remote that it does not affect the conduct of the association in the least. The seventy-two elected members are more active, though many of them have doubtless been put on the list to give tone to the organization.

The active men of the association have a double membership. Their wives also are usually members. Of the seventeen lady members fifteen are the wives of other members. The wifely element is particularly strong among the officers. For example, James Frake is a member of the directorate and acts as attorney for the association for a reasonable compensation. Mrs. Frake is also a member of the directorate and a member of the Ladies' Committee. Dr. Charles Washington Earle is the salaried physician of the home. He is also a member of the directorate. So is his wife. She is also a member of the Ladies' Committee. Mr. and Mrs. Brice Miller are members of the directorate. Mr. George Sherwood is Treasurer of the association and a member of the directorate. Mrs. George Sherwood is also a member of the directorate, a member of the Executive Committee and other committees. Willard Woodard, Mr. Sherwood's business partner, is also a member of the directorate and of the Executive Committee, and Vice-President of the association. C. G. Hayman is a member of the directorate and a well-paid superintendent of repairs and improvements of the association. J. L. Whitlock, who does insurance for the association, and C. H. Case, who is accommodating in the same way, are both members. Mr. Morey was in debt to the association some time ago to the extent of $23,000. He is said to be in debt to it yet. He is a director.

A BILL FOR SUPPLIES.

Mr. James Pittaway, who was referred to the other day as a director and a furnisher of "supplies," is not the only one of his associates who figure in this connection. Mr. Thomas Moulding, who lives in Lake View, figures as a "furnisher," as follows:

June, 1886, Thomas Moulding, repairs........ $40
November, 1886, Thomas Moulding, building improvements........ 62
November, 1886, Thomas Moulding, furnishing........ 25

Thirty of the seventy-two members elect being officers, and more than a score of the others never attending any meeting, it is easily seen how the officers can manage to perpetuate themselves.

Prior to the amendment of the law the "home" had received about $200,000 from the city for the care of less than 200 inmates for a period of less than thirty days each. This was at the rate of $1,000 per inmate, or at the rate of about $100 per inmate per week.

COL. FELTON'S LETTER.

This was a rather steep figure and the expenditure attracted the attention of Superintendent Felton of the House of Correction as far back as 1881, when he addressed the following note to William B. Bateham, then, as now, a member of the directorate of the home:

W. B. Bateham, Chairman Committee, etc., Washingtonian Home: His Honor (Mayor Harrison) desires me to say that it is not his wish in any manner to impede the efforts of the managers of the "home" in reclaiming fallen fellow-citizens, and, as your Executive Board entertains fears that the clause in said bill to which you have taken exception if it becomes a law will be to do injury to your work, he has directed that it be stricken out. May I personally urge that you give all the aid which the means furnished by the city may warrant and your facilities shall permit to that class for which we have sought more humane treatment than they have received and who cannot plead their own claims to your favor? Frankly, I think your good people have not given to those unfortunate and erring fellow-beings sufficient attention. That I am not wrong in my conclusions permit me to say that you have received from the city since your charter was adopted $169,069.50 and have received but 169 inmates from the Justice courts during the same time, omitting the year 1868, for which I have no report, which shows that the home has received $1,000 for each inmate properly chargeable to the city. Again, taking the average detention of all inmates as given in your last report as basis for estimate, you have received from the city $157.86 for each week's care you have given to its inmates. Were the time computed as served, however, I think the amount would be much nearer $300 per week instead of $157.86, as above given. I might give further facts, but they are unnecessary. Respectfully, CHARLES E. FELTON.

Since Mr. Felton wrote the home has received from the city the following sums every year:

1881	$18,087	1886	20,000
1882	19,549	1887	20,000
1883	20,000		
1884	20,000	Total	$137,586
1885	20,000		

During the same time the managers of the home received from the county the following sums:

1882	$280	1887	1,765
1883	345	1888	1,581
1884	368		
1885	1,572	Total	$7,087
1886	1,176		

The amounts received from the county have increased under the Harper law. There is no limitation as to the county. The receipts from other sources have also increased. It should be observed, too, in this connection that the county Justices have no authority to commit to the Washingtonian Home. The county taxpayers therefore derive no benefit from the money which they contribute annually to this institution.

PATIENTS SENT BY THE CITY.

It is impossible to obtain any reliable information of recent date as to the number of inmates received from the city. The following letter furnishes only a guide in this respect:

WASHINGTONIAN HOME, Oct. 1, 1887.—*Hon. A. H. Burley, Esq., Comptroller, City*—DEAR SIR: Herewith I enclose a list of the Justices who have sent persons to the home and the number each have sent Jan. 1, 1887, to Oct. 1, 1887:

Gary	2	Hamberger	2
Pendergast	2	Le Buy	3
Hamner	5	Ingersoll	3
Prindeville	2	Bradwell	3
Fisher	2	Woodman	6
Barker	9	Scully	16
Eberhardt	13	Kersten	25
Meech	22		
R. & C. J. White	35	Total	174
Russell	6		

"*Very Respectfully,*
T. R. RICHARDSON,"
Assistant Secretary.

The average time inmates spend in the home is twenty days. The average total number of inmates for a year calculating on proportional average would be 218. Taking 218 inmates for thirty days each even it would be equivalent to eighteen inmates for a year each. The county and city contribute $21,700 for the support of such eighteen inmates on the average every year. This is equivalent to something over $1,200 per inmate. Prices have gone up at the Washingtonian Home, it appears, since Mr. Felton remonstrated.

But it must be taken into account that all that are sent to the home are not received. Those whom the management chose to consider incorrigibles are not received. A West Side Justice said yesterday that many of those whom he sent were refused. It must be also taken into account that many of those sent by the Justices are pay patients. The relatives of a toper come to the Justice to have the toper committed. The Justice advises an understanding with the home management. The understanding is on a paying basis. The toper is then committed. Justice Scully says he commits several in such a way each year. These ought to be deducted from those who are properly charges on the city. The cost of inmates who cannot pay to the city is therefore more than $1,200 per annum. It is nearer to $2,000. How is the money spent? Why this enormous cost? What is the matter with the management? Why does it continue to accumulate property which is not used for the purposes of the association, and which does not pay taxes? These are questions which will be answered in the near future.

Necessity for Litigation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Washingtonian Home Association, a private, or, possibly, a quasi-public, hospital for the cure of inebriacy, is an institution which occupies an anomalous position before the taxpaying public of the city and county. Organized under a special charter in 1867 as an asylum for drunkards, it has run on for more than twenty years as a kind of high-priced boarding-house for that class, receiving free of charge only such inebriates as the city authorities may have sent there from the courts—a small part of the number, which has never been large, under treatment from time to time. The city, during the entire period, under the act authorizing the existence of the institution, has paid as its part 10 per cent of the receipts of the municipality from saloon licenses, and a like per cent has been paid over from the County Treasury, although, oddly enough, the county is not entitled in law to commit habitual drunkards to its wards. These payments have aggregated an immense amount of money, and the home has waxed wealthy if its managers have not, and is become possessed of real estate and buildings used only in part for the immediate purposes of the corporation, but on which no taxes are ever assessed, being exempt from taxes under its charter. In this way the city has annually paid out a great price for a small return in services and the county a great sum for none whatever, the county continuing to pay over the 10 per cent of its high license money and the city a set sum of $20,000 per annum, to which, by a wise statute passed in 1883, the institution was limited in lieu of the 10 per cent, or $200,000 in round numbers, which, under the high license law, would otherwise have been exacted from the municipal revenue. If the institution is allowed to exist at all it should be on a different plan from that now in force. This change could be brought about by litigation possibly, in which the constitutionality of the charter would be tested. It can be and should be changed by legislative amendment, and this ought to be one of the duties of the coming General Assembly, which alone has power also to call on the management for an exact accounting of their stewardship. E. W. E.

The Public Should Know the Truth.

Chicago *Standard:* Concerning what has been in process of publication from day to day, during the week, in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, touching the "Washingtonian Home" in this city, at present we have only to say that it is a case calling for investigation, and the managers of that institution should be the first to demand it. The "Home" was established for the reformation of inebriates. During its earlier years it had a good reputation in that respect. It appears now that it has become a sort of city reformatory, to which inebriates are sent by the police Justices, the city appropriating some $20,000 toward the expenses of the institution. There is, however, no provision made for oversight on the part of city authorities, no bonds are required from those who have the handling of the large sum appropriated, while it is claimed that in purchasing supplies, and in other ways, the Home is made a "boodlers'" combination on a small scale, with other abuses from which the inmates themselves suffer. Institutions like the Washingtonian Home should be not even open to suspicion. It is a wrong done to every principle of benevolence when what is in form a charity becomes in fact a scheme for making money. If these newspaper charges are unfounded the public should know it; and if they are not unfounded it certainly should.

Wants to Know the Truth.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The commendation of all good citizens is THE TRIBUNE's for its fearless exposure of many abuses and outrages in the past and again for ventilating the "soft jobs at the Washingtonian Home," and I trust that, having taken hold of this matter, the paper will not let go until the parties responsible for the gross irregularities, to call them no harsher names, are exposed.

A TAXPAYER.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN WALL STREET.

A Decidedly Bullish Feeling Prevailing, with Indications of Better Prices.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The feeling today was decidedly bullish, and the brokers went home looking for even better prices tomorrow. They may be disappointed in this, as they have been so many times in the past, but so far as outward indications can be taken as a guide the outlook is in their favor. This feeling was due almost entirely to the news that came from Chicago, the reports that came that the Northwestern roads had agreed to settle their differences and restore rates being regarded as a strong bull argument. Certainly the bitter enmity that has so long existed among the roads in that section has been a strong card for the bears, who have claimed that no permanent bull movement was possible as long as these important railway systems were engaged in the cutting of rates, and if it be true that these lines have really agreed to stop fighting and have reached a basis where they can unite in restoring the rates to the old schedule the bears will be deprived of one of their most effective weapons.

In addition to this news the report that the Pennsylvania Company had ordered the grain and provisions rates restored to the schedule from which they were recently cut was an additional morsel of comfort to the bulls, who, for the first time in several days, grew bold in their predictions for the resumption of the bull market, whose career has been so suddenly brought to a close by the scare incident upon the passing of the St. Paul dividend and the disturbing influences that emanated therefrom. The statement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which showed an increase, more than offset the slight chill caused by the Reading statement and was a still further reassuring incident for the bull crowd.

On the strength of all these reports and the consequent better feeling the market showed considerable improvement, and although there were some reactions it recovered each time. The Grangers, Missouri Pacific, and Union Pacific reaped most of the benefit, and New England, which has been so prominent of late, held it over, although there were some heavy realizing sales in it. So that, taken as a whole, it was a bull day with a bull outlook, the improvement being caused by the domestic situation rather than by reason of direct foreign influences, although there was a feeling that the position of J. S. Morgan & Co. in St. Paul would seem to strengthen any agreement that might be made on behalf of that company, and this was evidently shared in by the other side, as London sent over some orders to buy.

The story that Jay Gould was in the city yesterday and that he spent some time up town at the Windsor Hotel, where he studied the quotations as they came over the ticker, was taken as an indication that he was better and once more in a condition to watch the course of the market. The whole Gould clique, including Russell Sage and Gould's sons George and Eddie, are declaring themselves to be on the bull side, and it is said that the wily Gould himself, now that he feels himself growing stronger as the cooler autumn weather has come upon us, will once more take a hand in the manipulation of the market and make things lively for his enemies before he starts on his winter trip. He has not yet decided where he will go, but his son George is of the opinion that he will surely take a trip somewhere to avoid the rigors of our clime in the winter months. He does not want to tackle another long voyage. The West Indies and the Southern coast are old stories to him, and it is possible, therefore, that Mexico and Southern California will be the places where he will disport himself in the warm sunshine.

The Executive Committee of the trunk lines, which met today, had no better success in arranging a settlement of the lake and rail rates than the freight agents had yesterday, and the conditions, therefore, remain the same.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

David Simmons.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 27.—David Simmons died last night in this city, aged 86. He came to McLean County in 1830 and had resided here ever since. He owned much farm and city property, having accumulated it all from the start he got from $2—all he had on coming here. He was in the Black-hawk War and participated in the battle of Stillman's Run, near Dixon. He leaves six children.

John Nading.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—John Nading, one of the most prominent and wealthy Republicans in Central Indiana, died near here today, aged 45 years. Deceased carried $11,000 life insurance.

Mrs. John Gunnison.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. John Gunnison, aged 91 years, died today, death resulting from a paralytic stroke.

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured.

BILLING THE WEST SIDE.

WHAT PRENDERGAST SR. IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE DONE.

According to Statements at the Election Commissioners' Office the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards Had Been Plastered All Over with Registration Notices by Mr. Prendergast, but an Examination Revealed Just Four Lonesome Notices.

Chief Clerk Twohig's face was radiant with smiles yesterday, THE TRIBUNE's article on the overworked staff notwithstanding. The clerks themselves seemed to breathe freer, and the dusty desks in the Election Commissioners' office showed patches here and there of their original color, from which the dust had been displaced during the twenty-four hours previous. On all sides there was evidence that something was stirring, and when a TRIBUNE reporter presented himself at the little window where two clerks were copying the names of election judges from slips of paper into a large book he was met with a row of bright, smiling faces that was refreshing.

A little old man, his gray locks contrasting strangely with his fresh, rosy tinted cheeks, passed the reporter as the latter was entering Mr. Twohig's office. Nine pairs of eyes followed every movement of the old gentleman proudly and fondly as a mother would watch the first steps of her eldest born. The object of their admiring glances was divested of his coat, and with a dust rag in his hand was playing sad havoc with the accumulation of dust which had invaded a pyramid of ballot-boxes piled up behind the clerk's desk. Unconscious of the admiration of which he was the centre, he slowly took down box after box, rubbed off the coating which concealed the number of the precinct and ward to which the box belonged, polished up the glass sides, and as cautiously replaced it in a second pyramid of clean, honest-looking depositories of freemen's ballots.

The old gentleman was Judge Prendergast's father. His six weeks' vacation and ten days' walking tour on the West Side had lent to his looks the appearance of youth that spoke volumes for the health-giving properties of the West Side.

WHERE HE POSTED THE NOTICES.

"Mr. Prendergast has finished his job of billing the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, I presume?" said the reporter to Chief Clerk Twohig.

"Yes; he got through yesterday."

"Would you mind telling THE TRIBUNE where the old gentleman left the registration notices?"

"O, I suppose all over the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards."

"Are there any specified places where the notices should be left?"

"No; the idea is to inform the public generally of the fact that they must register. Notices are left at drug stores, groceries, saloons, or placed in other prominent places where the public may see them."

"Couldn't Mr. Prendergast give you a list of the places?"

"It isn't necessary. He took out about 200 of the notices and distributed them. That's all we care about. You will find them all over the West Side if you care to look. Here are maps of the wards, and you can see for yourself how the work has been done."

The maps of the two wards which the reporter carried away with him are innocent looking documents. About a dozen or so black lines mark the boundaries of as many precincts in a ward, each black line being named according to the street. To make simplicity itself even more simple, the names and addresses of polling stations are printed on the margin.

To follow the route set forth in this list of addresses seemed to the reporter the easiest way to verify the chief clerk's high opinion of the work of Predergast père.

LOOKING THROUGH THE WARD.

The first three addresses are on West Indiana street at Nos. 264, 361, and 396 respectively. Keeping an eye on the drug stores', groceries', and saloon windows for extra copies of the notice, the first polling-station was reached without meeting with a single copy. This was disappointing, but as the First Precinct is away off in a little corner of the ward Mr. Prendergast was forgiven on the score that he might easily have overlooked it. The second polling-place was reached, but it, too, proved barren of any literature advising the free citizen how his vote must be put in trim for use next November; the third was only a little further away—still not a ghost of a bill bearing the slightest relation to politics.

"Must be Republican precincts," suggested a friend who had accompanied the reporter.

"That's possibly the reason. Let us try the three next."

The polling-place for the Fifth Precinct is at No. 508 Carroll avenue, an old, dilapidated, untenanted frame house. The Election Commissioners' advertising agent showed his sense by leaving this place severely alone. The same cannot, however, be said of the Sixth Precinct polling-station. This is a neat little tobacco store at the corner of Sheldon and West Lake, and a notice would never lack company among the goodly array of show-bills and tobacconist display cards which adorn the window.

By this time the reporter had about made up his mind that he was on the wrong track. Hailing a passing hansom, he jumped in and gave the driver instructions to drive along the principal streets of the West Side, keeping his eyes open for notices similar to the one which the reporter showed.

NO ADVERTISING AGENT.

A two hours' drive along Ada street, West Lake street, Laflin street, Madison street, as far out as California avenue, then to Jackson street, Western avenue, Van Buren street, down Ogden avenue to Taylor street, Wood street, Congress street, Paulina street, back on Ogden avenue to Madison, peering in at every store window likely to contain a notice, examining the barks of trees for the same, everywhere and anywhere, the reporter looked, and found—exactly four copies.

The first was at Durant's grocery, No. 640 West Madison street, where, according to the clerk in the store, "a little old man" called Tuesday afternoon and left the paper.

"He seemed to have a bundle of 'em on his arm," said a boy who had tacked up the notice in the window front.

At the saloon No. 834 West Madison a second copy was discovered, and the bartender was authority for the statement that an elderly gentleman had requested its display.

The other two copies were conspicuously hung in the window front of the Democratic headquarters at No. 458 West Madison street, though, strange to say, a Republican rendezvous on the same street was deficient in this class of literature.

"'Pears to me the 'Pickpocket of Paris' must ha' stolen 'em," said the weary cab-driver, who had narrowly missed running over half a score of people in his anxiety to catch sight of a printed handbill.

The suggestion seemed a feasible one. The "Pickpocket of Paris," whose picture adorns nearly every shop window on the West Side, looks like a man who would be capable of anything. To clear up any doubt on the subject the reporter called a halt before a West Side theatre and interviewed two of the advertising staff of that establishment.

"We ain't seen none of them hangers, and we wouldn't take 'em down if we did," said a lantern-jawed youth in response to the reporter's query.

"How long did it take you to bill the West Side?" was asked.

"Me and Eddy took out the hangers, and we was out two days."

"How much salary does a boy get for that sort of work?"

"I get $10 a week. You see, I am bossing the job. Eddy here gets $7."

"How many show-bills did you take out?"

"Five hundred."

Assuring them of his belief in their innocence of the charge of having destroyed election notices the reporter drove back home.

Figuring up the relative cost of billing the West Side with "Pickpockets of Paris" and registration notices, two boys have flooded the district with the former at a cost of $5.66, or a little more than one cent for each show-bill, whereas the latter, as far as THE TRIBUNE reporter could find out, cost exactly $2 apiece. This includes the two which adorn the Democratic club rooms on West Madison street.

As a show-bill hanger Mr. Prendergast is not a howling success.

Injured by a Gas Explosion.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—This evening while looking about his father's house for a leak in the gas pipes Frank Bertrund was badly injured by an explosion which ensued when he went into a room with a lamp. Large plate glass windows were blown out and much damage was done by fire.

Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses, and is a fair equivalent for a dollar.

NEWS FROM THE CREAM CITY.

The Mayor's Formal Charges Against the Chief of Police.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Mayor Brown's communication notifying the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners of the fact that he had suspended Chief of Police Ries, was submitted to the Board at a meeting held today. The Mayor's communication is as follows:

Deeming it expedient for the good of the Police Department of the City of Milwaukee, I have, by virtue of Sec. 11, Chapter 378, Laws of Wisconsin, for 1885, this day suspended Florian J. Ries as Chief of Police of said city and herewith communicate to your board the cause actuating such suspension.

First—General incompetency for the work.

Second—Total lack of executive ability.

Third—Weakness and vacillation in discharging duties and enforcing orders.

Fourth—Want of general knowledge respecting police work.

Fifth—Want of respect of subordinates.

Sixth—Failure to comply with the provisions of Chapter XXI. of the General Ordinances of the City of Milwaukee, relating to the Chief of Police and his duties.

After the reading of the Mayor's communication the board adopted a resolution asking the Mayor for more specific charges on which to base their investigation, and adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to await the Mayor's charges. In the event of the charges being sustained by the board and the Chief dismissed, it is probable that ex-Lieut. John T. Janssen, at present Chief of the Detectives of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, will be appointed Chief of Police.

A detective this afternoon arrested a flashy young man giving his name as H. A. McKenzie as the young man who had been operating with forged checks in this city. From papers found on his person his right name is supposed to be H. J. Thayer, a former sleeping-car conductor on the Burlington Road. The young man had a novel way of passing forged checks. He would take off his coat and hat and rush into some business house after banking hours and represent himself as from some neighboring firm, having a check to cash. In this way he realized $125 from three business houses one day two weeks ago. On his person when arrested was found a check for $50 on the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, made payable to H. L. Gardner and signed M. A. Hogan. The police have notified the Chicago authorities to learn if he is also wanted there.

John S. George, Commercial Agent of the Northwestern Road, charged with violation of a city ordinance providing against allowing cars to obstruct a street longer than five minutes at a time, was discharged by Judge Mallory today, as it could not be shown that he was responsible. This evening Thomas Mason, a Northwestern engineer, was arrested on the same charge.

The Milwaukee Protestant Orphan Asylum, one of the finest institute buildings in the county, was formally opened with a reception today. The cost of fitting up the hospital in connection with the asylum was borne entirely by Mrs. P. D. Armour of Chicago, who also donated $500 towards its maintenance. In her honor it was named the "Belle Armour Hospital."

THE TROUBLE AT RIO GRANDE CITY.

Political Quarrels Said to Be at the Bottom of It.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 27.—From various letters and telegrams received by the Governor on the subject it appears that the trouble at Rio Grande City has been brewing for a long time. Sheriff Shelby some time ago, in the course of his official duty, came in conflict with the Mexicans, who comprise a large portion of the population. Opposition to Shelby in the race for the office of Sheriff worked on the race prejudices of the baser element among the Mexicans. This imposition was inflamed by the revolutionary element on the other side of the river, anxious for trouble or war, and ready for an uprising at any time. Editor Garza, who prints a paper at Corpus Christi, took sides against Shelby, and when the latter's deputy, in the course of official duty, was compelled to kill a Mexican, Garza published libels against him. For this Deputy Sebree had Garza indicted for libel. The feud between these two resulted in threats, and upon their meeting on the streets of Rio Grande City both opened fire. Garza and another Mexican were shot. Sebree escaped unharmed to Fort Ringgold, where he was protected from the Mexican rioters, who, in the meantime, took possession of the streets of the town. Col. Clendenning, commander of Fort Ringgold, had to stand off 200 armed Mexicans with 135 men. With the Mexican crowd are two Americans, who are said to have been working them up to the fighting point in order to run the Shelby party out of the county. One of these men, it is presumed, has telegraphed to the Governor that the town is quiet, and in no need of rangers, and the Governor has been misinformed about the situation.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 27.—Dispatches from Rio Grande City say: Sheriff Brito of Cameron and the Sheriffs of Hidalgo and Zapata, whose posses made up a force of 150 men, arrived here today. Sheriff Shelby has about 100 fighting men. Col. Clendenning has now been authorized to bring troops from Ringgold barracks if necessary. Further trouble is not probable in the face of the present display of force, and all is now quiet. Garza is resting easier, and there is hope that he will recover.

NO MORE FLASKS TO BE SOLD IN IOWA.

Another Ruling Upon "The Original Package" Clause of the Prohibitory Law.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Judge Given of the District Court rendered an important decision here today under the Prohibitory law. It marks a new line on the question of selling liquor brought into the State in what is called "the original package," and several Judges have held that the right to import carried with it the right to sell, and that if a liquor dealer bought his goods in Chicago or Rock Island and shipped them into the State he could sell them under the provision of the State law, which provides for the sale of goods in the original package. Under this construction of the law a dealer of this city began importing whisky in half-pint, pint, quart, and gallon bottles, and sold it without a permit or regard for the Prohibitory law. The Judge was asked to enjoin him, and he grants the injunction on this ground: He says that conceding that the right to import assures the right to dispose of the importation it can only be disposed of according to the laws of the State. Now, the law permits the sale of imported liquors in the original package. That makes the question hinge on what is meant by the original package. Judge Given holds that it refers to the package as it came from the distillery with the Government's revenue stamp upon it. "The half-pint or pint flask put up in Chicago or St. Louis for hip-pocket use in Iowa," he says, "is not an original package in the sense of the law. To admit that it is, is to permit a manifest evasion of the law and practical nullification of the right of a State to regulate or prohibit the sale of liquors within its borders, a right which has been conceded by the United States Supreme Court for fifty years."

You Must Read Before You Sign.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The question as to the value of a petition signed by men who don't know what they are signing is having a new determination by the ruling of Judge Given of the District Court of this city. The case of a number of druggists who applied for permits to sell liquor for medicinal purposes raised the question. The law provides that their application must be accompanied by a petition signed by a certain number of citizens, and then contains the following unusual stipulation; "And each person aforesaid shall sign said petition by his own true name and signature, and before signing the same shall have read said petition and understood the contents and meaning thereof." When asked if the signers of their petitions had read the petitions through, nearly every druggist of the twenty-five who applied was obliged to answer no. Usually, they said, the gist of the petition was stated, and men were asked to sign on the assurance that it was "all right," and they did so without reading the petition. The Judge rules that every person who signs a petition of this kind must also have read it. He says he is going to put a stop to the practice which many men have of signing things that they don't know anything about, as it would be easily practicable to get any number of signatures to a petition requesting that the signers be hung, for all that would be needed would be the assurance of some good fellow that "it is all right."

Firemen's Tournament at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The Inter-State firemen's tournament held in this city today was a success. Companies were present from Effingham, Mattoon, Clinton, Mount Pulaski, Delavan, Peru, Champaign, and Havana. The show drew a vast crowd of strangers. The trades display made by the merchants was one of the largest and best ever witnessed in this part of the State. The procession, including the various visiting bodies, was over an hour in passing a given point. In the contests awards were made as follows: Lincoln, first prize, hook and ladder, time 35 seconds; Clinton second, time 39; Effingham, hose contest, first prize, time 40; Champaign second, Lincoln third, time 41 and 41 1-5 seconds. The first couplings prize was taken by Lincoln, time 12½ seconds, while Effingham got second place. The affair closed with a grand display of fireworks at night.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE.

Indications for the Northwest During the Next Twenty-four Hours.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—Indications: For Indiana, fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds.

For Lower Michigan, fair, slight changes in temperature, northwesterly winds.

For Upper Michigan, fair, slight rise in temperature, westerly winds.

For Illinois, fair, slight changes in temperature, northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Wisconsin, fair, slightly cooler in southern portions, stationary temperature in northern portion, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

For Minnesota, fair, stationary temperature in southern portion, slightly warmer in northern portion, variable winds shifting to southeasterly.

For Dakota, fair, slightly warmer, wind shifting to southeasterly.

For Iowa, fair, stationary temperature in eastern portion, slightly warmer in western portion, northerly shifting to easterly winds.

For Missouri, fair, stationary temperature in eastern portion, slightly warmer in western portion, northerly shifting to easterly winds.

For Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, fair, slowly rising temperature, winds shifting to southeasterly.

Cautionary northwest signals are displayed on Lake Huron, eastern shore Lake Michigan, western portion Lake Erie, and storm southwest signals at Buffalo.

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer....	Thermom't'r	Maximum temper't're	Direction of wind.....	State of weather....	Rainfall for 24 hours...
New York	29.84	64	74	W	Fair	....
Washington, D. C.	29.90	62	74	N	Fair	.01
Vicksburg, Miss	30.10	70	82	N	Clear	....
New Orleans, La	30.06	78	84	N. W.	Clear	....
Galveston, Tex	30.06	78	84	S	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn	30.10	58	68	N. W.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O	30.04	58	64	W	Cl'udy	....
Buffalo, N. Y	29.90	50	56	S.W.	Fair	.78
Oswego, N. Y	29.82	52	58	N. W.	Cl'udy	.72
Rochester, N. Y	29.98	52	58	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Erie, Pa	29.94	52	56	W	Rain	.04
Cleveland, O	29.98	54	56	N. W.	Rain	.16
Sandusky, O	30.00	54	56	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Toledo, O	30.04	50	56	N. W.	Fair	....
Detroit, Mich	30.00	50	54	N. W.	Clear	....
Alpena, Mich	29.98	42	46	N. W.	Cl'udy	.06
Green Bay, Wis	30.06	48	54	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Grand Haven, Mich	30.04	46	50	N	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich	30.10	38	44	N. W.	Fair	.14
Port Huron, Mich	29.98	48	54	W	Cl'udy	....
Chicago	30.08	50	56	W	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis	30.04	52	56	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Duluth, Minn	30.18	44	50	N. W.	Fair	....
St. Paul, Minn	30.14	48	54	W	Fair	....
La Crosse, Wis	30.16	44	56	N. W.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia	30.14	50	56	N. W.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia	30.22	50	58	N. W.	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia	30.16	52	58	N. W.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill	30.16	56	64	N. W.	Fair	....
Springfield, Ill	30.18	50	56	N	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo	30.18	56	60	N. W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Mo	30.22	54	62	N	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb	30.28	52	58	N. W.	Fair	....
Huron, Dak	30.30	46	54	N	Clear	....
Yankton, Dak	30.26	48	55	N	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn	30.28	46	52	N	Cl'udy	....
St. Vincent	30.26	44	52	W	Clear	....
Bismarck, Dak	30.30	48	56	N. W.	Fair	....
Fort Buford	30.24	52	56	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont	30.00	68	74	Calm	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.12	56	64	S	Clear	....
Denver, Colo	30.10	62	66	N. E.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas	30.22	60	66	N. E.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex	29.98	76	84	N. E.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.90	78	82	N	Clear	....
Minnedosa	30.30	36	58	Calm	Fair	....
Fort Garry	30.28	38	60	N	Clear	.02
Medicine Hat	30.00	64	70	Calm	Fair	....
Norfolk, Va	....	..	..	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C	29.98	72	82	S. W.	Clear	....
Montrose	29.84	72	80	W	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla	30.02	74	84	S. E.	Clear	....
Pensacola, Fla	30.04	72	82	E	Clear	....

He Finished Miss Belle.

Miss Belle was just out from a finishing school;
Her beau was a young English swell.
She tried to instruct him on what she had learned,
And thus began finished Miss Belle:

"You're vulgar, dear Chawles; you *must* learn to say
(As I have often told you before)
Both either and neither—pronouncing the '*i*'—
The '*e*' completely ignore."

"Well, really, Miss Belle, I'm stupid indeed,
And at your feet mercy I cry!
Of course one should know an American girl
Never loses a chance to say '*I*.'"
—*Judge.*

Recalls Unpleasant Memories.

Tramp (watching a political procession)—I never hears them military airs but wot it brings back unpleasant memories.

Gentleman—Probably it recalls some sombre incident of the war in your life?

Tramp—That it does, sir; very sombre.

Gentleman—Did you serve all through the war?

Tramp—Yes, sir; the Sing Sing gates wasn't opened fer me until the spring of 1865.—*Puck.*

A Lament from Harlem.

Mrs. Crogan—Oi hear, Misthress Cassidy, that they do be goin to put up a row av brownshtone dwellings on the avynoo beyant.

Mrs. Cassidy—Yis; it do be a burnin' shame how these rich parvaynoos are crowding out th' ould families up-town here!—*Puck.*

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st.
49, 51 & 53 Jackson-st.

BUY YOUR WINTER UNDERWEAR —AT— *Headquarters.*

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER
State and Madison-sts.
IMPORTING RETAILERS.

BUY YOUR WINTER HOSIERY —AT— *Headquarters.*

SALE OF WINTER UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
TODAY AND TOMORROW.

50c Ladies' Full Regular Swiss Ribbed Wool Vests, Short Sleeves, in all Colors. 50c
75c Ladies' Full Regular Swiss Ribbed Cashmere Wool Vests, Short Sleeves—Colors: Yeager, White, Pink, Lt. Blue, etc. 75c
$1.00 Ladies' Full Regular Swiss Ribbed Cashmere Wool Vests, Yeager Edge, White, Pink, Lt. Blue, Scarlet. $1.00
$1.25 Gents' Full Regular Natural and Tan Color Cashmere, Shirts and Drawers, all sizes. $1.25
$1.50 Gents' Australian Wool Shirts and Drawers, Ten Different Varieties, all Colors, all Sizes. $1.50

BUY *Now when the assortment* Is Best.

GENTS' Full Regular Merino SHIRTS and DRAWERS Yaeger Color, all sizes, at 75c. Worth....................$1.25

BUY *Now. We guarantee Lower Prices than any other house in Chicago.*

State and Madison-sts. State and Madison-sts.

Wanamaker & Brown

A volume on how to make business go isn't as valuable as half a day's experience. It lacks direct teaching.

We are at the work. It's our daily thought to win trade. We're getting a better grasp on the work every day.

It is a study to see how pleased purchasers are with fit and price.

The nobbiest and quietest of Suits.

Furnishing Goods.

Best shapes in Hats.

We'll sell good Shoes or none.

It helps us wonderfully that we have such good Overcoats to do it with. However you are compassed about by notions of proper shape, style, finish, a five minutes among our Fall Overcoats will get you the one you like. You'll like it as well as if you had ordered it last week.

But the weather mayn't turn your thoughts that way. You may be looking for a Winter one. You'll get as good. Not a mean line in one of them. A dozen prices.

And, what trade is doing in Overcoats it is doing in Suits, too. You are turning the stock quick. Keeps us replenishing, adding, increasing. Yesterday's variety has new faces in it. It is one of the strongest seasons we ever knew for good style in the goods.

The prices justify your free buying.

We said, the other day—we are selling the handsomest Neckwear and best fitting Shirts. Let us add—Not governed by street-rules for profits. We're doing better than that for your money.

We are more and more satisfied that is the best way to do Hat trade, also. Fashion modified the roll and the height. We, the cost.

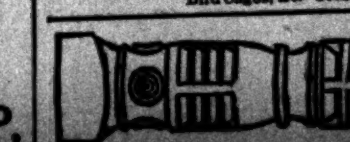
Nothing but good leather and good making in Shoes at any price. The $5 Shoe is an illustration. Wide-lasted, easy to foot, and easier by a dollar to the pocket than elsewhere.

Wanamaker & Brown,
State and Adams-sts.

CLOAKS, WRAPS, —AND— NEWMARKETS
Of all kinds and styles on Easy Weekly or Monthly
PAYMENTS!
In stock and to season.
We Deliver Goods on First Payment.
We sell at Cash Prices. Defy competition. We carry a most complete and full line. A call respectfully solicited.
Geo. E. Crane & Co.,
103 STATE-ST.
Third Floor.

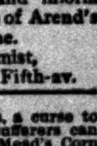
ARENDS KUMYSS
Allays nausea, arrests vomiting, calms gastric irritation. When the stomach rejects all else Kumyss is retained and assimilated, affording nourishment, strength, and comfort, and as a logical consequence nervousness ceases and refreshing sleep follows; and sleep is Nature's great restorer. Ponder on this and inform yourself on the invaluable qualities of Arend's Kumyss by reading treatise on same.
A. AREND, Chemist,
Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

LITTLE BUT AGONIZING
Are Corns and Bunions, a curse to the human family. Sufferers can find prompt relief in Mead's Corn and Bunion Plasters, which remove all pressure and allay inflammation. Sold by all Druggists. The germs of disease lurk in every nook and corner during hot weather. Such germs are effectually destroyed by burning Seabury's Sulphur Candles in Closets, Store rooms, Outhouses, Stables, Chicken Coops, Bird Cages, &c. Sold by Druggists.



Windguard Chimney-Tops for Defective Smoke-Flues. WM. H. DEE, 164 Adams-st.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce.
Lea & Perrins, the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce, has been before the public over half a century. Like all popular favorites, it has long been the standard of comparison and the pattern for counterfeiters, who not being able to imitate its excellence, offer to the public, imitations in bottling, labels and style of putting up. They dare not counterfeit the signature of Lea & Perrins, which is on the red label of every genuine bottle, and of which this is a facsimile.
Lea & Perrins
To be sure of obtaining the genuine article, see that the above signature is on the label. [American Analyst.]

IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR

Instantly Restores Gray Hair or Beard TO NATURAL COLOR. Bleached Hair to any color desired.
Leaves it clean, soft, and glossy, and no one dreams that you color it. Absolutely harmless, odorless, and lasting. Baths do not affect it. Does not prevent curling or crimping. The only effectual coloring for eyebrows and lashes.
PRICE, $1.50 OR $3.
Certificate of an eminent chemist with each box.
Colors: No. 1. Black. " 2. Dark Brown. " 3. Medium Brown. No. 4. Chestnut. " 5. Light Chestnut. " 6. Gold Blonde. " 7. Ash Blonde.
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL MFG. CO.,
54 West 23d Street, New York.
For sale in Chicago by Robt. Stevenson & Co., 92 Lake-st.; E. S. Roehl, 74 State-st.

HATS.
Men's, Youths', and Children's. Latest Styles. Finest Qualities. Lowest Prices.
J. S. BARNES & CO.
86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

TOURGEE'S STRONG TALK.

A BIG GATHERING OF THE ENGLEWOOD REPUBLICANS.

The Marching Club, Young Ladies' Harrison and Morton Club, Two Thousand Ladies and Gentlemen, and a Number of Tippecanoe Veterans Greet the Speaker of the Evening—Interesting Developments in Local Political Fields.

Arcade Hall, Englewood, was brilliantly lighted and decorated last night to receive Judge Albion W. Tourgée and the large audience that assembled to hear him. Mr. Wilson M. Darlington called the meeting to order and Col. J. S. Crane was chosen Chairman. Judge Tourgée was somewhat late in arriving, owing to the size of his escort, the marching clubs of the Town of Lake, and the length of time it took them to march from the place of rendezvous to the hall. While the audience was waiting the Chairman called on Mr. Elmer W. Adkinson and Mr. George C. Ingham. Both gentlemen made short addresses. When Judge Tourgée arrived he was greeted with enthusiastic applause, nor did his escort receive less. The latter consisted of the Harrison and Morton Zouaves, headed by a drum corps; the Harrison and Morton Young Ladies' Marching Club, consisting of about thirty young misses in red, white, and blue uniforms, carrying flags and star-bespangled umbrellas; the Englewood Flambeau Club; a marching club from the Rock Island yards and another from the Rock Island shops, and the North End Cavalry Company. The organization of the meeting was completed by the appointment of thirty vice-presidents and an invitation to the veterans of 1840 to take seats on the platform. Of these latter there were about half a dozen present. After the tribute of applause to the young ladies' marching club had subsided and Edward Maher had been sent out to make a speech to the crowd in the street who couldn't get into the hall, Judge Tourgée was introduced and began his address.

No sight, he said, was more interesting than the present one. A part of the great American Parliament had met to discuss the issues of the campaign. The scope of those issues was unprecedented in the whole history of the world, and the interest in these issues was also unprecedented. He would not go over the whole field, but would confine himself to one phase of the issues presented by the campaign. The question every voter must decide was to which of the two great forces was to be entrusted the interests of the country for the next four years. "The importance of the questions to be decided," he said, "is second only in importance to the questions presented for decision twenty-eight years ago, and who can contemplate what would have been the effect upon our moral, mental, and material status and the progress of the world's thought if we had failed to elect Abraham Lincoln then.

"One who is worthy of representing Democracy by his birth, his antecedents, his training, and his political education has said that the Republican party has only given four things to the country—its debt, its trusts, its combinations, and its tramps. This was said, not in the heat of political debate, but in the deliberation of a magazine article. I do not impugn his motives. For the most part men are sincere. The American citizens who are not patriotic are the exceptions, but there are some awful lazy, some awful slothful, and some awful careless patriots. I propose to treat as sincere this utterance of Senator Blackburn. I also propose to treat as sincere the statement of Mr. Thurman to a delegation of colored voters from Arkansas that he was the friend of the colored man, as he always had been. I propose to treat as sincere the claim of the Democratic party that it is the friend of labor in the United States, as it always had been. The men who defended slavery as a divine institution were sincere, but the mischief of it all was they were eternally wrong, and nothing but evil proceeds from following unwise leadership. But I think that when Senator Blackburn was telling what the Republican party had given to the country he might at least have said that it gave the American people the Senator from Kentucky; he might have said that it gave to the country 689,000,000 acres of land regained from the clutch of rebellion; that it gave to the country the Stars and Stripes untorn; that it gave to the country the twenty-six Federal cemeteries whose white tombstones tonight glitter in the moonlight, and the white columns that rise over the nameless graves at Salisbury and Andersonville. The Republican party might at least be charged with giving to the country one thing more—its surplus. The Republican party performed two of the greatest miracles of the ages. It put down the Rebellion, which the German Emperor said was the greatest in the world, and within eighteen years after the restoration of peace it had paid $1,280,000,000 of the public debt. It did more when it put in operation a system wherewith to pay its enormous debt; it also put in operation a system wherewith to develop every resource and all the varied industries possible in this country. It inaugurated a protective tariff. Slavery was based on the same principles as free trade. The theory of slavery was to sell the products in the highest markets and buy in the cheapest, and to produce those things the most suitable for the climate and soil. You will find these principles enunciated by every college professor who writes a book on the subject of economics, something of which he knows nothing. This system has made one-fourth of the white voters in the South illiterate, while the highest percentage in any Northern State is 7. To which of these two forces will you intrust the Government? That is the question to be decided at the November election."

WILL BRIDGE RESIGN?

The Board of Election Commissioners will meet today to make appointments of judges to fill vacancies and to make other arrangements preliminary to the registration Oct. 9 and Oct. 16. It is expected that representatives from the Republican Campaign Committee will be in attendance to renew the claim for two Republican judges in every other precinct and to ask for fair play and justice in other respects. There were rumors around the City-Hall yesterday that Dr. Bridge would hand in his resignation as an Election Commissioner in a day or two, as he is dissatisfied with the dominance of the Prendergast family in the office. The "nine" employés were busy yesterday sending out instructions to the registry boards and in distributing notices concerning the registration. The meeting today will be of more than usual importance, as it is anticipated that the Commissiones will express themselves concerning the exposé made in THE TRIBUNE concerning the workings of the office.

A SCHEME THAT DIDN'T WORK.

The Cook County Democratic Campaign Committee is going to put all its candidates on the stump, and as the treasury is depleted it will not attempt to invite bankruptcy by naturalizing those of their voters for whom it is necessary to provide 50 cents to enable each to obtain second papers. Over 2,900 Republicans have been naturalized and the Democrats thought they would play a sharp trick by sending some of their voters to Republican headquarters for naturalization cards which entitle them to secure second papers free, but they were caught in the act. Several Democrats presented themselves to the Republican clerks, and when they were told that Democratic headquarters would not be maintained by Republican funds they displayed such indignation that they were invited to depart hastily.

SECOND DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Second District will not indorse or nominate Daniel F. Gleason for Congress. That much is settled. The attempt to force the nomination by organizing a bogus labor party after the manner of "Bill" Gleason's free lunch party has brought forth this declaration. The Republican convention will be held some time next week probably. Mr. Miles Kehoe is now the candidate who is spoken of with most favor. He would make it lively for Lawler on the tariff issue.

LEMAN IS UNDECIDED.

Henry W. Leman has not yet decided whether he will run as an independent candidate for Senator in the Sixth District. He is said to be contemplating such a move, however, and some of the Democrats have been tendering their indorsement should he conclude that it would be advisable for him to bolt the regular party nominee. Mr. Leman says he could afford to run independently because of his refusal to contest the Republican primaries in the district, but his best friends are advising him to support Gen. Thomas, and he may do so.

BUCKLEY AND ABRAHAMS HAVE ASPIRATIONS.

There is blood on the political moon that lights the Democratic fold in the Third Senatorial District. Representative Tom Moran wants to be sent back to Springfield from the district. Ex-Police Capt. Buckley is ambitious to be a legislator, so is "Ike" Abrahams, the forensic orator of the South Side Police Court. Buckley and Abrahams have pooled their issues. They have captured the primary judges. Buckley thinks that if Abrahams is nominated with him he will be elected and Abrahams left. Per contra, Abrahams thinks he will get there and that Buckley will be left. Both are afraid of Moran's "bunching" tactics.

THE LINCOLN CLUB TO PARADE.

The Lincoln Republican Marching Club will parade on the West Side this evening at 8 o'clock. All the West Division clubs are expected to join in full uniforms and with torches. The line of march will be from the club's headquarters, No. 627 West Van Buren street, to Hermitage avenue, to Harrison, to Robey, to Van Buren, Honoré, Adams, Hamilton, Monroe, Oakley, Madison, Ashland avenue to club headquarters.

NOTES.

The "Swedish-American Republican Naturalization Club" had about 150 Swedes naturalized before Judge Anthony last evening. The club was represented by Messrs. Westmann, Collinder, Erickson, and Johnson & Ullrich.

Under the auspices of the Polytechnic Society at their headquarters, No. 158 Twenty-fifth street, a joint debate was held last night on "Protection vs. Free Trade." The cause of protection was championed by John F. Geeting, and H. E. Bartholemew spoke for free trade. About 200 were present.

A business meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Club was held last evening, and a committee consisting of two members from each precinct of the ward was decided upon to look after the registration of voters. A committee of five was appointed to select supervisors for the coming election.

The Republican delegates of the Fifth Senatorial District met at No. 541 Blue Island avenue last evening and nominated as a candidate for the State Legislature James L. Monaghan, Grand Master of the Switchmen's Benevolent Aid Association. The following Central Committeemen were elected: Seventh Ward, George McKenzie; Eighth Ward, Valentine Knopf; Ninth Ward, George W. Kroll; Tenth Ward, H. Chadwick; Nineteenth Ward, J. W. Farrell.

HOW SMOKE IS CONSUMED.

Skilled Stoking Will Greatly Diminish the Sooty Evil.

Within the next four weeks fires will be started under hundreds of boilers which have remained unused during the summer months. All large buildings heated by steam are generally provided with extra boiler capacity for that purpose. Smoke Commissioner Thompson anticipates a busy time from now on. He proposes to strictly enforce all the local legislation directed against the smoke nuisance. In this crusade he will be supported by all who have the best interests of the city at heart.

Property-owners desirous of evading the smoke ordinance take refuge in the assertion that there is no such thing as a perfect smoke consumer. Many go even further, and claim that there is not a successful consumer on the market. Such a claim is an inexcusable perversion of facts. There are scores of buildings where successful devices are in operation. When it is considered that the art is yet in its infancy and that attention to it has been confined almost exclusively to local inventive talent the progress made is more than satisfactory. If advantage was taken of the knowledge already obtained 75 per cent of the smoke now emitted from Chicago chimneys would be consumed in the furnace fires and utilized in the evaporation of water instead of being blown in sooty clouds through the streets.

A large share of the responsibility rests upon the ignorance and worse than carelessness of engineers and firemen. The employer is equally implicated in this charge and should be held strictly responsible for the results. An ignorant, reckless, or careless fireman is an enemy to society and a menace to the prosperity of any community.

IMPROPER ATTENTION TO FURNACES.

There can be no combustion without oxygen. This is a proposition so plain that every one should be able to understand it. It therefore follows that an insufficient supply of oxygen will be accompanied by imperfect combustion. Imperfect combustion means the creation of smoke. Smoke is unconsumed carbon. There is not a housewife in Chicago or in the world who does not know that an imperfect draft creates smoke. It is probable that the average engineer or fireman or property-owner understands the same thing.

Why, then, it will be asked, is advantage not taken of this knowledge? There can be but one answer—viz.: it is ignored on the ground of economy. In small factories and in some office buildings the engineer also fills the position of fireman, janitor, and general supernumerary. He has no time to give his boiler the attention necessary to accomplish perfect combustion. Coal is thrown in until the fires are almost choked out. The draft is kept on until the smoldering mass is well ignited, when it is turned off and the workman goes away and attends to his other duties. This is criminal carelessness in every sense of the word. It is not economy. The coal wasted and the machinery ruined more than offset what little extra service is exacted from the workman. This same principle is carried out in the larger establishments, where large batteries of boilers are manned by an inadequate force of firemen. The result is the adoption of practically the same system employed in the case first cited.

Smoke can be abated to a great extent by skilled firing. The skilled work required is largely the result of strict attention to business. The drafts should never be turned off. At all times a steady supply of oxygen must be admitted to the furnace. A small amount of coal, not more than two or three shovelfuls, should be thrown on at a time. The pressure of steam required should regulate the frequency with which coal is fed in.

SKILLED STOKING PAYS.

No apparatus is required to follow these rules. There is not a first-class engineer in the country but will admit that perfect results cannot be obtained otherwise. Careful calculations will show that skilled stoking pays in the long run. Less coal is used; a more steady pressure is attained; there is less damage to the boilers, and the chance for an explosion is reduced to a minimum. Above all, to a city like Chicago, less smoke is created.

In an interview yesterday, Mr. James S. Dunham of the Dunham Towing & Wrecking Company stated one reason why this plan is not more generally adopted.

"The trouble is," said Mr. Dunham, "that men will not do as they are told unless there is a big penalty for disobedience always in front of them. We instruct our men never to tie up near a bridge, but they do it. They are ordered to be careful about firing, but every once in a while a fireman throws in a mass of coal and blots out all the surrounding scenery. I am in favor of using hard coal upon tug boats. There is no reason why the city should not pass an ordinance compelling all tug boats to use hard coal. It would be necessary to slightly increase the towing rates. We cannot compete with the other companies and use hard coal, but there is no reason why all should not burn hard coal. The soft coal dealers have stood in the way of the passage of such a ordinance. Tugboats have small boilers in proportion to the amount of work they are required to perform. Devices which work to perfection in large factories where they have plenty of room cannot be fitted to a tugboat. More than that, smoke which would hardly be noticed when coming from a 125-foot chimney, is offensive when issuing from a tugboat smokestack. Hard coal is the thing to use, and I should like to see it made compulsory. I intend to investigate the use of a mixture of coke and soft coal. It is not practical to use all coke on a tug boat. The heat is too intense and is apt to damage the boilers."

Then Sampson Withered.

"I could gaze at the moon for hours, Mr Sampson," she said in a voice full of sweetness and pneumonia. "I never tire of it."

"Ah," he responded, "would that I were the man in it."

"Yes," she assented softly.

"And why, Miss Clara?" he asked, getting ready to take her hands.

"Because, Mr. Sampson," she said, shyly veiling her eyes with her long lashes, "you would be 4,000,000 miles away."—*Philadelphia Call.*

A Successful Experiment.

First preacher—"You appear to be having remarkable success, brother."

Second preacher—"Yes, my people have been liberal since I changed my plan of taking the collection. I now have it done before the sermon."

"Has that made a difference?"

"A great difference. If I find the collection is small I preach a two hours' sermon on 'charity,' but when it is large I give them a twenty-minute sermon on the delights of Heaven."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Base-Ball at Galesburg.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—In the base-ball game today Little York scored 15 runs to Galesburg's 12.

A Long Rifle Range.

The sights of the new British rifle allow for an elevation up to 2,900 yards.

THE COLTS AT SYRACUSE.

ANSON'S BLACK SOX STOP LONG ENOUGH TO SHUT OUT THE STARS.

The Champions of the International League Unable to Make a Run, While the Colts Take Three—Boston Downs the Quakers in Two Games—The Giants Win from Washington—To Cold for Base-Ball at Davenport—Other Goames of the Day.

League.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
New York	120	77	43	.641
Chicago	124	71	53	.573
Detroit	120	64	56	.533
Boston	122	65	57	.533
Philadelphia	119	61	58	.512
Pittsburg	121	60	61	.496
Indianapolis	124	45	79	.363
Washington	122	43	79	.352

Western.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	American.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Des Moines	71	35	.669	St. Louis	82	36	.695
St. Paul	69	36	.657	Brooklyn	75	43	.635
Kansas City	63	39	.617	Athletic	70	46	.603
Omaha	60	48	.555	Cincinnati	70	49	.588
Milwaukee	53	60	.469	Baltimore	52	71	.422
Chicago	40	69	.366	Cleveland	48	69	.410
Sioux City	23	44	.343	Louisville	42	79	.347
Davenport	23	61	.273	Kansas City	36	75	.324

Today's Games.

National League—Chicago at Boston, Pittsburg at Philadelphia, Detroit at New York, Indianapolis at Washington.

American Association—Brooklyn at St. Louis, Baltimore at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at Kansas City, Cleveland at Louisville.

Western Association—St. Paul at Sioux City.

IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Anson's Colts Stop Off at Syracuse and Wollop the Stars.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept., 27.—[Special.]—Anson and company stopped over on their journey to Boston today and had more people to see them play the Stars, the champions of the International Association, than the big horses, cattle, and hogs at the county fair, which is holding its annual show in this city. The boys from the West put up a great game, and their fine work captured the throng. Old Joe Simmons, the ex-League ball-player, begged to umpire the game, and both sides consented. He certainly did not give the Stars the worst of the decisions. Con Murphy, who at one time was a member of Harry Wright's Quaker team, puzzled the boys not a little, but had Frank Dwyer been given what was due him the Stars would have made just three hits off his delivery. Chicago scored their two runs in the second on one hit, a wild pitch, and two errors. Their other tally was earned. Duffy batted and beat the ball to first. Anson did the same, and the colt came in on Pfeffer's hit. The Stars only had one man as far as third base in the game. Score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	Stars.	R	B	P	A	E
Ryan, c. f.	0	0	1	1	1	Wright, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Van Hal'n, l. f	0	0	1	0	0	Warr, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Duffy, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Childs, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0
Anson, 1b.	1	1	16	2	0	Beard, s. s.	0	2	1	3	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	1	3	1	7	0	McQueery, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Will'son, s.s.	0	0	0	5	0	Ely, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Burns, 3b.	0	0	4	4	1	Murphy, p.	0	0	0	7	0
Dwyer, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Battin, 3b.	0	0	4	4	1
Flint, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Shellhasse, c	0	1	6	2	2
Totals	3	6	27	23	2	Totals	0	5	24	17	3

Chicago........0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 *—3.
Stars..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0.

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Two-base hit—Dwyer. Stolen base—Shellhasse, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Stars, 1. Struck out—Battin, Shellhasse, Ryan, Van Haltren, Williamson (2), Flint. Double plays—Ryan-Anson, Shellhasse-McQueery. Wild pitches—Dwyer, 1; Murphy, 1. Time—1:15. Umpire—Simmons.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Anson's share was $482.

Joe Simmons' eyesight is poor.

Burns played his first professional engagement in this city in 1877.

Dwyer's home is a short distance away from here, and many of his old friends took in the game.

Ryan made a brilliant ending of the game by catching a fly in the last inning and then throwing to Anson, completing a double play.

The fielding of the Chicagoans was something wonderful to the spectators. Burns and Pfeffer made phenomenal stops of hot balls, which caused shouts of "Did you see that?"

Childs knocked a bounder to Williamson in the ninth, which Ed blocked and sent the ball to first like a shot. The crowd yelled "O," when Simmons said the runner was safe.

Beard in the first hit the ball to right field. Duffy picked it up clean and got the ball to Anson before the runner was within four feet of the base. Simmons said the man was safe.

New York, 3; Washington, 0.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The New York and Washington clubs played off a postponed game at the Polo grounds today. The Giants were given a hearty reception. Each player's appearance was greeted by loud applause and the blowing of fish-horns. The Giants won easily. It was a tiresome contest and darkness stopped it at the end of the seventh inning. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Tiernan, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Hoy, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Rich'son, 2b.	0	0	4	1	0	Myers, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
Connor, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0	Daily, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Foster, l. f.	1	0	0	0	0	O'Brien, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Ward, s. s.	0	0	0	1	1	Werden, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Slattery, c. f.	1	2	2	0	0	Donnelly, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0
Whitney, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	Fuller, s. s.	0	0	0	3	1
Crane, p.	0	0	0	6	0	Banning, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Brown, c.	0	0	9	1	0	Haddock, p.	0	0	2	6	1
						Arundel, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Totals	3	5	21	11	1	Totals	0	0	21	15	2

New York.......0 0 1 1 0 1 0—3
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Slattery. First base on balls—Richardson, Hoy (2), Donnelly, Fuller (2), Haddock. Hit by pitched ball—Foster. Struck out—Foster, Ward, Brown, Daily (2), Werden, Haddock. Passed balls—Arundel (1), Brown (3). Wild pitches—Haddock, (3). Time—1:40. Umpire—Valentine.

Boston Takes Two Games.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—The Bostons defeated the Philadelphias in two games today. The first game was an exciting one and was won by Clarkson's splendid pitching at critical moments. The second game was decided in the first inning. Buffinton was pounded almost at will. The scores:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Johnston, c. f.	0	3	1	0	0	Fogarty, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Kelly, c.	0	0	10	3	3	Wood, l. f.	0	0	2	1	0
Wise, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	Andrews, c. f.	0	0	4	0	0
Ray, s. s.	0	0	2	1	0	Farrar, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	2	1	1	5	1	Clements, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Brown, r. f.	1	1	1	1	0	Sanders, p.	0	2	0	4	0
Glenn, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Mulvey, 3b.	0	0	2	2	2
Morrill, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0	Irwin, s. s.	1	2	2	2	0
Clarkson, p.	0	1	0	11	0	Bastian, 2b.	0	1	2	6	0
Totals	4	8	27	22	4	Totals	2	7	27	15	2

Boston.........0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—4
Philadelphia...0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Johnston, Morrill, Clarkson, Farrar. First base on balls—Farrar, Wise, Sanders. Hit by pitched ball—Glenn, Farrar. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Struck out—Kelly, Wise, Fogarty (2), Wood (3), Andrews, Clements, Sanders, Irwin (2). Passed balls—Clements, 2; Kelly, 2. Time—1:45. Umpire—Kelly.

SECOND GAME.

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Johnston, c. f.	1	4	1	0	0	Deleh'ty, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Tate, c.	3	4	2	2	2	Sanders, l. f.	1	1	0	1	0
Wise, 3b.	0	0	3	2	1	Andrews, c. f.	1	1	0	0	0
Ray, s. s.	1	4	2	1	0	Farrar, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0
Quinn, 2b.	1	3	3	5	0	Clements, c.	0	1	7	3	0
Brown, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Buffinton, p.	0	1	1	8	0
Glenn, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Mulvey, 3b.	0	0	3	4	1
Morrill, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0	Irwin, s. s.	0	1	0	1	0
Madden, p.	1	2	1	2	0	Bastian, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1
Totals	9	18	24	13	3	Totals	4	7	24	20	2

Boston.........7 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—9
Philadelphia...2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Two base hits—Farrar, Tate (2), Ray. Three base hits—Ray, Quinn. First base on balls—Morrill, Andrews. Hit by pitched ball—Johnston. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—Tate, Wise (3). Passed ball—Tate, 1. Wild Pitches—Buffinton, 1; Madden, 1. Time—1:40. Umpire—Kelly.

Pittsburg, 3; Indianapolis, 2.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 27.—The Pittsburgs closed the championship season on the home grounds today by defeating Indianapolis in a dull and listless game. The weather was more in form for tobogganning than for ball. Pittsburg scored in only one inning—the first—when three earned runs were made. These proved sufficient, for the game was never in doubt. A brilliant catch by Kuehne was the only play that gave the spectators a chance to keep warm. Attendance, 800. The score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Indianapolis.	R	B	P	A	E
Sunday, c. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Hines, c. f.	1	1	2	1	0
M'Shannic 3b	0	1	1	0	0	Denny, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
Miller, c.	1	1	2	1	1	Seery, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Coleman, 1b.	1	2	16	0	0	Bassett, 2b.	0	1	4	3	0
Kuehne, s. s.	0	0	5	5	0	Glassc'k, s. s.	0	0	1	3	0
Carroll, l. f.	0	1	3	0	0	McGe'hy, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Smith, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0	Schoen'ck, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Maul, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Daily, c.	0	0	7	2	1
Staley, p.	0	1	0	6	0	Healy, p.	0	1	0	3	1
Totals	3	7	27	15	1	Totals	2	6	27	15	2

Pittsburg......3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Indianapolis...1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Indianapolis, 1. Two-base hit—Healy. Three-base hit—Coleman. Double plays—Healy, Daily, and Bassett. First base on balls—Daily. Hit by pitched ball—Coleman and Kuehne. Struck out—By Staley, 2; by Healy, 4. Passed balls—Miller, 1; Daily, 1. Time—1:35. Umpire—Powers.

National League Notes.

Fogarty of Philadelphia has a strained back.

Pittsburg has been shut out fifteen times this season.

Harry Wright insists that the double umpire system is the correct one.

Ad Gumbert's parents have positively refused to allow him to go to Australia.

Beckley's trouble has turned out to be nothing more than a badly sprained ankle.

No club in the league has won a majority of games when Clarkson was pitching.

No infield in the country has approached Williamson, Pfeffer, and Burns in sharp and effective work.—*Boston Times.*

Buck Ewing, the other Giants say, is suffering from a severe attack of big head and will not speak to any of his companions. He seems to think that his exertions alone put the team in first place. Yesterday he rode out to the game in a private carriage.—*Detroit Tribune.*

J. C. Morse, the well-known and talented base-ball editor of the Boston *Herald*, says of Ewing's conduct in Chicago: The blot upon the record of the New York Base-Ball Club this season has been the conduct of Capt. Ewing at Chicago. It was not only ungentlemanly but cowardly in the extreme. Manager Mutrie merits the same contempt that has been accorded this man Ewing. As manager of the team he should have protested against the imposition of his Captain. The penalty for such action has been shown to be wholly disproportionate to the offense. What does the New York, or any rich club, for that matter, care for a fine of $500? Grant that the fine is paid, what good does that do the 8,000 people who paid to see the contest? It remains to be seen what action the league will take to guard against a repetition of such a scene.

P. J. W.: According to the records Van Haltren is a better fielder than Sullivan. His batting is also better. Pfeffer is considered the best base-runner in the Chicago team. In the game of July 10 Boston defeated Chicago by a score of 4 to 3. Radbourn and Van Haltren were the pitchers.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Cincinnati Wins from Cleveland by a Score of 6 to 5.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 27.—Today's Cincinnati-Cleveland game was long drawn out and uninteresting. The Reds won by their superior work at the bat. Reilly and McPhee were both injured, and the latter was forced to retire, Baldwin going to right field. The cold weather cut down the attendance to 1,200. Score:

Cincinnati.....1 0 1 2 1 0 1 0—6
Cleveland......0 0 0 2 1 0 0 2—5

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Smith and Keenan; Cleveland, Prosser and McGuire. Umpire—Gaffney.

Athletics, 6; St. Louis, 5.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 27.—The Browns lost to the Athletics today after one of the most exciting contests of the season. Chamberlain pitched splendidly and in only one inning was he hit at all safely. In the fifth four hits and errors by O'Neil and Hudson gave the Athletics what proved to be the winning runs. In the first inning McCarthy performed a feat not seen here before. Larkin sent a high fly to the right-field seats, and as it was going over the low fence in front of the seats McCarthy made a jump for the ball and at the same time turned a complete backward somersault, disappearing from view on the other side of the fence. His gymnastic feat was roundly cheered. Score:

St. Louis......1 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—5
Athletics......2 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0—6

Base hits—Athletics, 6; St. Louis, 5. Errors—Athletics, 4; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Athletics, Seward and Robinson; St. Louis, Chamberlain and Boyle. Umpire—Goldsmith.

Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 1.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—Louisville was defeated in a ten-inning game today. The record of errors gives the reason. Tomney in the tenth inning let O'Brien, after a two-bagger, take third by fumbling a hit from Cunningham. O'Brien scored on Griffin's hit to Tomney. Stratton pitched a fine game, and was well backed up by Cross. Cunningham was rather freely hit, but got fine support. Attendance small. Score:

Baltimore......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2
Louisville.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Baltimore, 6; Louisville, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Baltimore, Cunningham and O'Brien; Louisville, Stratton and Cross. Umpire—Ferguson.

Brooklyn, 3; Kansas City, 1.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 27.—A wild pitch and a fumble by Barkley gave Brooklyn the third game of the series with Kansas City today. Ehrot was batted hard, but most of the hits were made after two men were out. The fielding of both teams was sharp. Score:

Kansas City....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Brooklyn.......0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 *—3

Base hits—Brooklyn, 11; Kansas City, 5. Errors—Brooklyn, 3; Kansas City, 2. Batteries—Brooklyn, Fouts and Bushong; Kansas City, Ehret and Brennan. Umpire—McQuaid.

IN THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Kansas City Wins a Game from the Milwaukees.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The Kansas City-Milwaukee game was close and exciting throughout, but the visitors won by outbatting the home team. Both clubs played a sharp fielding game. The base-running of McAleer and Manning was the feature of the game, the former having a record of three and the latter four stolen bases. Score:

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	Kansas City.	R	B	P	A	E
Hawes, 1b.	1	0	5	2	1	Long, s. s.	1	2	4	5	1
McAleer, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Manning, 2b.	1	2	1	1	0
Lowe, l. f.	0	1	0	1	0	Bradley, l. f.	1	0	2	0	1
Strauss, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0	Kreig, c. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Walsh, s. s.	0	1	1	2	0	Johnson, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0
Maskrey, r. f.	1	0	1	0	0	Cartwrig't, 1b	1	2	9	0	0
McCabe, 2b.	0	1	4	1	0	Hasama'r, r. f	0	0	3	0	0
Crossley, c.	0	1	4	1	1	Swartzel, p.	0	1	0	4	0
Winkl'm'n, p	0	1	3	5	0	Reynolds, c.	1	0	4	0	1
Mills, c.	0	0	4	1	0						
Totals	4	7	24	13	2	Totals	6	10	24	12	3

Milwaukee......0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0—4
Kansas City....0 0 0 2 2 1 0 1—6

Runs earned—Milwaukee, 2; Kansas City, 2. Three-base hit—Kreig. Two-base hit—Crossley. Bases on balls—Off Winkleman, 3; off Swartzel, 2. Struck out—By Winkleman, 5; by Swartzel, 3. Wild pitches—Winkleman, 2; Swartzel, 1. Passed balls—Reynolds, 1; Mills, 1. Double plays—Milwaukee, 1; Kansas City, 1. Umpire—Quest. Time—1:43.

The Game Awarded to St. Paul.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The umpire awarded the scheduled game today to the St. Paul club by a score of 9 to 0, because the home club refused to play.

Too Cold to Play Ball.

The game at Davenport was postponed, the weather being too cold for outdoor amusements.

The Maroons Can Beat Aurora.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 27.—The Chicago Maroons defeated the home team today by a score of 13 to 5.

Minor League Notes.

The Central League season ends Saturday.

Columbus, O., will endeavor to obtain a franchise in the American Association next season.

James Burns, recently sold to Kansas City by Omaha, was one of the hardest hitters in the Western Association.

The Maroons seem to have found some one they can beat. Aurora has a good amateur team. Sullivan, Darling, and Pettit play with the team when they remain at home.

If the report is true that Comiskey will sell what stock he owns in the St. Louis club and leave the team it is time Chris Von der Ahe gave up the base-ball business, for without Comiskey he will be as helpless as a child.

J. H. Roushkold of Cleveland, O., left Chicago last night for East Saginaw, Mich., where he will confer with representatives from Jackson, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Kalamazoo, Bay City, Port Huron, East Saginaw, and one or two other cities relative to the formation of a Michigan State League for the season of 1889.

TROTTING AT PHILADELPHIA.

Cleon, Bessemer, Gean Smith, and Guy Among the Winners.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Following are summaries of today's Philadelphia Driving Course Association races:

The 2:28 class, unfinished yesterday:

Cleon	1	1	1
Edith	4	5	2
B. B. Custer	2	4	4
Sleepy Chief	6	2	5
Aline	7	3	6
Mulatto	8	6	3
Belle of York	3	9	8
Frank M.	5	8	10
Cypress	10	7	9
Charlie C.	9	10	7

Time—2:28¾; 2:28; 2:25¾.

The 2:25 class (pacers), unfinished yesterday:

Bessemer	1	1	1
Onie D.	3	2	2
Jesse H.	2	6	3
Sir Archy	4	3	4
Joker	5	4	7
Frank W.	6	5	5
May Temple	8	8	6
White Light	7	7	dr

Time—2:23; 2:26¾; 2:19¾.

2:18 class.

Gean Smith	1	1	1
Spofford	3	2	2
Kitefoot	2	4	5
Kit Curry	4	3	3
T. T. S.	5	5	4

Time—2:21; 2:21½; 2:20¼.

Special purse of $2,500.

Guy	1	1	1
Rosaline Wilkes	2	2	2

Time—2:16½; 2:18¾; 2:18¼.

Two-thirty class, pacing (unfinished).

Edwin	5	1	1	2
Seventy-Six	1	2	3	6
Joe Jefferson	4	4	4	1
Pat Bruen	2	3	2	3
Maggie R.	3	5	5	4
Jennie S.	6	6	dr	

Time—2:28¾; 2:24¼; 2:26¾; 2:27.

RACING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The West Side Races Are Run While the Buildings Are Burning.

There was a large crowd at the West Side track yesterday when the first race was run. Shortly afterward fire broke out in the stables at the southwest corner of the grounds and threatened to destroy all the buildings, and it was announced that the races were off. The bell for the second race had been rung. Ed Corrigan, however, ordered that the program should be run off regardless of the fire, and it was done. The fire was at its hight when the second race was run. Races will be run today and tomorrow just as if nothing had happened, and the meeting will close tomorrow night, after sixty-three days of racing. The races yesterday resulted as follows:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Lula May first, Dan Wood second, Lulu Foster third. Time, 1:17. Post odds: 20 to 1 the winner, 7 to 1 the second, 6 to 1 the third.

Second race, seven furlongs—Noonday first, Kitty R. second, Governor Bate third. Time, 1:32. Post odds: 7 to 5 the winner, 9 to 5 the second, 30 to 1 the third.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Col. Gore first, Guilford second, Hattie D. third. Time (unofficial), 1:15. Post odds: 8 to 1 the winner, 7 to 1 the second, 4 to 1 the third. Luke Dart burst a blood vessel.

Fourth race, one mile and an eighth, selling—Irma H. first, Wild Boy second, Irish Pat third. Time, 1:57½. Post odds: 9 to 5 the winner, 20 to 1 the second, 3 to 5 the third.

Fifth race, fifteen-sixteenths of a mile—Unite first, Stuart second, Fred B. third. Time, 1:37. Post odds: 1 to 2 the winner, 2 to 1 second, 8 to 1 the third.

Five races will be run today.

The Sport at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The unfinished 2:33 trotting race was won today by Sir Albin. Lou White took the fifth and Sir Albin took the sixth and seventh. Time, 2:31½, 2:34, and 2:29½. Lou Sprague took the unfinished 2:22 trot. Five heats were trotted, Napper taking one, Billy McGregor one, and Lou Sprague the last three. Time, 2:22½, 2:30, 2:33½, 2:29½, and 2:22½. The regular races today were as follows:

2:29 class, trotting, purse $250.

Thalberg	1	1	1
Eva	3	3	2
Alcaid	2	4	3
Billy Back	4	2	4

Time—2:27; 2:27¾; 2:28¾.

2:20 class, pacing, purse $250:

Jack Curry	1	2
Country Girl	5	1
Ida A.	2	5
D. H. Rounds	4	3
Rockey Forde	3	6
Monkey Rolla	6	4

Time—2:28¾; 2:27.

There were six entries in the running race of half mile and repeat. Little Dale won in 53½, 52½, 52¾.

Richball, the pacer, made an ineffectual effort to beat 2:17 for a purse of $300. J. A. Furrow of Paris, Ill., owner and driver of Monkey Rolla, was thrown from his sulky and was seriously, if not fatally, injured.

On the Gravesend Course.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Brooklyn Jockey Club results today:

First race, five-eighths of a mile—Britannic won in 1:03¼, Climax second, Bess third.

Second race, one and one-eighth of a mile—Oriflamme won in 1:59¼, Favor second, Ovid third.

Third race, three-fourths of a mile—Salvator won in 1:17¾, Senorita second, Madstone third.

Fourth race, one and one-fourth miles—Kingston won in 2:11¼, Firenzi only other starter.

Fifth race, one and one-fourth miles—Prince Royal won in 2:17¾.

Sixth race, one-half mile—Eatontown won in 51¼, Glory second, Singlestone third.

Seventh race, one mile—Starters: Glitter, Minnie Palmer, Artless, Navigator, Seadrift, Hector, Samuel N., May W., Cartoon. Cartoon won in 50¾. Glitter second, Hector third.

Discussing the Bookmakers.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 27.—The *Live Stock Record*, the racehorse oracle of the West, will in its issue of this week discuss the boycott of the Western Bookmakers' Association against the Louisville Jockey Club and urge all the racing associations East and West to enter a combination to hereafter let their betting stands to individual bookmakers at a uniform price per day, making no distinction between members of the bookmakers' association and others. This, it is claimed, will prove an effectual quietus to the boycott which is so threatening to racing associations, as there will be no barring off, but plenty of competition will make good odds.

Racing in Aid of Fever Sufferers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—It was cool and fair for the extra day's racing for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers. About 1,500 people were present:

First race, purse, 2-year-olds, nine-sixteenths of a mile, beaten allowances—Starters: Santa Cruz, Peachblow, Leola, Sunlight, Bonnie Bounce. Sunlight won, Leola second, Santa Cruz third. Time, 56.

Second race, purse, six furlongs, selling—Starters: Schoolmaster, Bolster, Golightly, Everett, Cast Steel, Calcutta, Finality, Tom Nichols, Kermesse, Lady Hindoo. Kermesse won, Finality second, Everett third. Time, 1:16¾.

Third race, purse, seven furlongs, selling—Starters: Bonnie King, Roi d'Or, Ten Like, Charles Reed, Doubt. Roi d'Or won, Doubt second, Charles Reed third. Time, 1:30.

Fourth race, 2-year-olds, half mile, selling—Starters: Vantrim, Lamont, Castaway I., Select Knight, Gentility, Jake Miller, Keevena, Irish Dan. Castaway I. won, Irish Dan second, Select Knight third. Time, 49¾.

Fifth race, handicap, nine furlongs—Starters: Derochment, Catalpa, John Daly, Sherwood. Catalpa won, Derochment second, John Daly third. Time, 1:58.

An Interesting Event Booked for Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association completed arrangements this afternoon by which Friday, Oct. 12, Prince Wilkes 14¾, Rosalind Wilkes 14½, and Susie S. 13, will trot for a special purse of $2,000. Axtell 24, the great 2-year-old, will also be here and will probably trot in the match.

Preparing for the Ivy City Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—At a joint meeting of the National Fair Association and the National Jockey Club, held this evening, $24,000 was appropriated for stakes and purses for the fall running meeting of the National Jockey Club, which will begin at Ivy City Park Oct. 23 and continue eight days.

Wise Man Wins the Handicap.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—At the Newmarket First October meeting day the Newmarket October Handicap was won by Sir R. Jardine's 3-year-old chestnut colt Wise Man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kilrain's Money Covered.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The following cablegram was sent today to Paris:

To Manager New York Herald, Paris, France: Hottinger & Co., our Paris bankers, will deposit $5,000 with you to cover Kilrain's stakes, to meet an unknown under London prize-ring rules.

NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
W. H. Germain, Treasurer.

General Sporting Notes.

Ira Bride left for St. Louis last night. He will have charge of the betting accommodations during the St. Louis Fair.

The famous stallion Phallas, 2:13¾, will be shown on the track and in the ring at the St. Louis Fair.

W. R. Armstrong, the well-known member of the pooling firm of Bride & Armstrong, suffered a partial stroke of paralysis, at his home, Romeo, Mich., Sept. 20. Under medical care he has been improving and it is expected he will be out in a few days.

It is probable that the well-known Chicago poolseller and bookmaker, William Riley, is about to become a resident of New York. It is he who has purchased the Columbian Billiard Hall for George F. Slosson.

The Garden City Athletic Club will give their first indoor entertainment of the season this evening at their club-house, Nos. 252 to 260 Clark street. The program will embrace sparring, wrestling, club swinging, gymnastic performances, fencing, and billiard games. Cowgle, Arthurs, Toomey, Smith, Frazier, Smyth, Girard, Davis, Duplessis, and Calhoun are announced to spar; Dawson and Nolan, O'Day and Stevenson, and Zimmerman and an unknown to wrestle; and "Yank" Adams and Jake Schaefer to manipulate billiard balls with fingers and cue.

CAN'T TRIFLE WITH THE AUTHORITIES.

Hyde Park Makes It Lively for the Railroads—Other Suburban News.

That the railroads passing through Hyde Park cannot trifle with the authorities of that place has been proved in numerous instances during the last two or three years. Many an attempt to steal a midnight march has been made, and made in vain, as the Lake Shore, Nickel-Plate, Pennsylvania, and other railroad companies can testify. The Chicago City Railway Company could also a tale unfold of an attempt at midnight of an army of its employes to secure a right of way in point of possession and the ignominious failure of such attempt. Only a week ago the Lake Shore Railroad authorities made a bold attempt to hoodwink the Hyde-Parkers by laying side tracks across Sixty-third street at Englewood. They succeeded to the extent that they laid their track, but Capt. Hunt and a dozen blue coats quickly tore it up. Another such attempt will result in several arrests, for the Hyde-Parkers are now on their mettle, and propose to make an example of some railroad corporation if it comes within their power. It remained for the Nickel-Plate Railroad to make a sorry exhibition of itself yesterday. In the early morning a gang of workmen with shovels and picks commenced work in the construction of a short side track across Greenwood avenue at Seventy-seventh street, just below Grand Crossing. Work had not proceeded to any extent before a policeman put in an appearance. He was followed by several more policemen, and the party swooped down on the offenders and captured eleven of them. The prisoners were marched to the Hyde Park Police Station, where Magistrate Quinn held them in $10 each to appear today. Superintendent Cherry of the Nickel-Plate Road deposited $110 as the necessary bail and the men were released.

Two hundred applications for instruction in the new South Chicago night school have been received by the Board of Education. The school opens next Monday evening, and this number of applicants far exceeds the expectation.

The Republicans of Kenwood were addressed last evening at their headquarters by Senator Charles H. Crawford.

Sidney McCloud, Superintendent of the Calumet Iron & Steel Company's plant at Cummings and a Trustee of Hyde Park, has been left the neat fortune of $85,000 by a near relative recently deceased.

The Harrison and Morton Club, 125 strong, composed entirely of employés of the Pullman Iron & Steel Company, has voted to join the Hyde-Parkers in their visit to Indianapolis Oct. 6. On that day the public offices at the Village Hall will be closed by order of the Board of Trustees.

While Mrs. Lottie Swanson, residing on Sixty-seventh street, near Stony Island avenue, was driving on Stony Island avenue, south of South Park, her horse became unmanageable and dashed down the street. The buggy was overturned and Mrs. Swanson thrown headlong. She sustained serious bruises about the head and body. The Hyde Park patrol conveyed her to her home.

Lake View.

Eddie Brown, the precocious Texas cowboy who did such a thriving business in horse-stealing and was held several weeks at the Lake View Police Station while his victims recovered their property, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary yesterday by Judge Tuthill.

The Lake View Screw Club will go to Indianapolis Oct. 6 to visit Gen. Harrison. Each member will carry a cane in the form of a screw and a mammoth rosewood screw will be presented by the club to the General.

The Harrison and Morton mounted club will meet mounted Saturday evening in front of the Lincoln Turner Hall, headed by music and ride through the principal streets. The club will probably participate in the excursion of the Screw Club to Indianapolis.

Mr. Vahlteich has accepted the invitation of the Lincoln Turner Verein to address them next Wednesday evening at Turner Hall. He will speak on the principles of the North American Turner Bund and the tariff question.

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

PETITIONING TO HAVE WASHINGTON STREET TUNNEL LOWERED.

Gen. Fitz-Simons Says It Can Be Done at an Extra Expense of $100,000—The Schooners Luling and Fleet Wing Come to Grief in the Northwester—The Gale Holding a Large Number of Vessels Under Shelter—Lake Grain Freights Demoralized.

A petition to lower the roof of Washington street tunnel to give twenty feet of water over it was drawn up by William Harman yesterday and put in circulation among marine men. After it has been generally signed it will be presented to the Mayor and City Council. The petition, after reciting the trouble now experienced by vessels grounding on the tunnel, refers to the steady growth in the size of lake vessels and their increased draft. It calls attention to the General Government's efforts to remove natural obstructions to lake commerce at the St. Clair Flats and the Limekilns, and then says: "Justice and duty demand that we cease to perpetuate an artificial obstruction after its presence threatens the dethronement of Chicago as the principal port on our great lakes. As our existence as 'chief commercial city' depends on our maintenance of a harbor capable of floating arrivals from any other lake port," the petition prays action may be taken before the tunnel is permanently repaired.

Fitz-Simons & Connell have done most of Yerkes' work on the river, and are now figuring on his repairs to the Washington street tunnel. Gen. Fitz-Simons was asked what he thought of the petition. "It asks too much," he replied. "There is no necessity for going below the depth the Government has fixed in its improvements at the Limekilns—sixteen feet six inches. In the repairs to be made for the West Side cable road the roof of the tunnel will be relined to make it water tight, a space of two feet being taken up for that purpose. Then the tracks for the cable road will be two feet lower than the present bottom. What will be required to lower the top of the tunnel is to make the inner lining sufficiently strong to carry the weight of the river and then remove most of the present roof. Of course, Mr. Yerkes has no notion to aid the marine, and the additional expense must be paid by the city."

"How much would that be?"

"At a hasty guess I would put it at $100,000. The lake marine could better afford to pay that amount than allow the tunnel to remain as it is."

In a medium stage of water there are now fifteen feet of water over the tunnel, and vessels go aground there oftener than at all other points in the river combined. Vessels load regardless of depth of water, trusting to luck and tugs to get over that point, and the danger to the tunnel is not inconsiderable. As the plans for elevated roads contemplate crossing the river at Washington street the bridge nuisance the trains will encounter from boats aground in the draw will be well defined, vesselmen say, if the tunnel is not lowered. La Salle street tunnel has about a foot more water over it than Washington street.

Disasters in the Northwester's Track.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The schr Charles Luling, loaded with 13,966 bushels of corn from Chicago for Owen Sound, ran in here today, leaking so badly that her Captain did not want to take any chances and wired the owners at Chicago. The cargo was shipped by Daniel Linsted. Shortly after the Luling reached a dock her non-union crew was driven off, and the men engaged to man the pumps tonight are under police protection. A northwest gale has prevailed all day, and a fleet of vessels are in the bay and harbor. Among them are the Henry Tabor, Starke, City of Toledo, Jura, Arctic, Robert C. Wendt, Acadia, and Mary Green.

BAILEY'S HARBOR, Wis., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The schr Fleetwing, loaded with lumber, went ashore at Door's Bluff at 11 o'clock last night. The vessel is badly injured, with nine feet of water in her hold. The crew is safe.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The wind blew a gale from the northeast last night, accompanied by heavy rain. It is probable that vessels that were outside fared badly, although no disasters have yet been reported in this vicinity.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—There are sheltered here from the northwest gale today the props Cuba, Badger State, Rhodes, Shickluna and one, City of Montreal and one, R. Martin, Messenger and two, Westford and two, Macy and one, Mockingbird, Moore, Onaping, Flora, City of Mount Clemens, Yosemite and two; schrs Pandora, Merrick, Magruder, Garibaldi, Moore, and Dunford.

NIAGARA, Ont., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The prop Canada, bound for Duluth from Montreal, came in here this morning with her engine disabled. She was found to be leaking also, and will be docked for repairs.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—It blew a gale here all day and last night from the northwest, with a high sea running. The steambarge Maud Preston and schooner Fleetwing ran in here for shelter.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Sheltered in the harbor from the northwest gale are the Mediterranean, Melvina, Homer, H. C. Schnoor, Henry Hoag, Remora, Moselle, Niagara, Sparta, and Sumatra. The latter is leaking, and took on several men to help pump. She is laden with ore, and tows to Ashtabula with the steambarge Sparta. The Moselle towed inside, but is not leaking, as reported.

Lake Grain Freights Go to Pieces.

The shippers had a field day in lake grain freights and rates dropped a half-cent, scarcely stopping an instant at the quarter. The decline began Wednesday when some agents became frightened at the prospect of not getting loads. At least three boats were placed that day at 3 cents and the charters carefully suppressed. The market was so thoroughly demoralized that no one was certain of what would be done today. Until grain markets are in a normal condition again freights will continue unsettled. Nothing, of course, is done in wheat or in Georgian Bay tonnage. Charters were: To Buffalo—W. A. Sherman, R. P. Flower, Commodore, J. M. Hutchison, J. B. Lyon, M. M. Drake, Northerner, Hecla, corn. The total capacity was 475,000 bushels of corn. The schr F. L. Danforth was chartered for ore from Escanaba to Erie at $1.45. The wheat rate from Duluth to Buffalo is 4 cents, with practically nothing doing.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Coal freights were rather quiet, and boats were anything but plenty. Offerings were readily taken. Charters include: Sitka, R. Mills, Northern Light, and W. Crosthwaite for Duluth at former rates; H. Fitzhugh for Escanaba, Porta for Milwaukee, prop Empire for the Soo, all at 75 cents. Canal freights remained at 4 cents on wheat and 3⅞ cents on corn to New York.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Ore freights are firm at $1.60 from Marquette, $1.80 from Ashland or Two Harbors, and $1.45 from Escanaba. Ore engagements: F. W. Wheeler, Ashland to Buffalo, $1.80; Josephine, Marquette to Ohio ports, $1.60; Fayette and Newsboy, Escanaba to Cleveland, $1.45; John Schuette, Escanaba to Toledo, $1.45; George King, Tetonia, and Thomas Gawn, Escanaba to Ohio ports, $1.45. It is said the Fred McBrier, Fisher, and Nelson Bloom are also chartered at $1.45 from Escanaba. The stmrs Aurora and David Dows go light to Ashland for ore on contract. Coal charters: Canton, Cleveland to Escanaba, 60 cents; Joseph Paige, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 75 cents. The schr Constitution is engaged to bring pig-iron from Escanaba to Cleveland at $1.50.

F. W. Wheeler Here Figuring on New Boats.

F. W. Wheeler, the West Bay City shipbuilder, was in the city yesterday to capture Capts. Fitzgerald and Egan, if possible, for a contract to build for them a freight steamer after his excellent models. Mr. Wheeler is the Republican candidate for Congress in his district, and is believed to have a certainty of election. He is not letting politics interfere with business, however, and a large amount of work will be turned out of his yard the coming winter.

The Schooner H. Fitzhugh Sold.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Capt. J. C. Gilchrist sold the schr H. Fitzhugh to Charles W. Harrah and others of Detroit for $7,500. The delivery of the property was made at Sandusky, where the Fitzhugh loaded wheat for Buffalo. The new owners have chartered the vessel for coal from Buffalo to Escanaba. She is rated in Lloyd's at $7,000.

Direction of the Wind.

The direction and velocity of the wind last night at other points were:

Place.	Direction.	Velocity.
Escanaba	Northwest	Fresh
Sault Ste. Marie	Northwest	Forty miles an ho'r
Mackinaw City	Northwest	Heavy, cold
Manistee	Northwest	Fresh
Whitehall	North	Light
Port Huron	Northwest	Brisk
Buffalo	West	High
Port Colborne	Southwest	Moderating
Muskegon	West	Light

Nautical Notes.

The prop Inter-Ocean came in last night with a broken rock shaft.

The Captain of the prop Eddy does not believe that the Fitzgerald can outsail him in a fair race, and offers to stake $100 on his belief.—*Buffalo Express.*

The Chicago Dredging & Dock Company will begin dredging the mouth of the river this morning, the War Department having accepted its bid for the work.

The principal shippers yesterday were R. W. Dunham & Co. and Boyden & Co. The former forwarded corn to Toronto, and the latter shipped 77,000 bu of corn on the W. M. Egan for Buffalo.

Oct. 1 a fixed red light of the fourth order will be shown from the structure recently rebuilt at Thunder Bay Light Station, Lake Huron, and the present temporary light will then be discontinued.

The stmr Osceola, recently raised off Port Austin Reef, and now at Port Huron, will be rebuilt at a cost not exceeding $10,000. This is the estimate of the Botsford Bros., who were in Chicago yesterday.

The steambarge George Dunbar was badly damaged by the Fort Wayne Railroad bridge swinging into her while still in the draw. Four stanchions, her rail, and bulwarks were smashed in, and other injuries may be found when she is unloaded.

Most of the fleet detained by the brisk northwester got away during the evening. The most serious loss by the continuance of the gale on the east shore resulted from keeping the fruit boats in port. The first of them to arrive was the stmr Puritan, which came at 11:30 o'clock last night, twenty hours late. Capt. Strain reported the sea on the other side as still running heavy.

Vessel Movements.

South Chicago—Arrived—Middlesex.

Midland—Arrived—A. Mosher, Kilderhouse. Departed—Commerce, for Chicago, light.

Northport—Steamers sheltered here—Lawrence, City of Charlevoix, J. W. Wescott, Buell, City of Grand Rapids.

Escanaba—Arrived—Lansing, Mark Hopkins. Departed—W. L. Wetmore, Brunette, Manhattan, T. S. Christie, D. M. Wilson.

Manistee—Sailed—N. Torrent, C. H. Starke, Joys, Ottawa, Arendal, Cuba, I. Sands, L. A. Simpson, H. B. Moore, Rietz, F. Lester.

Port Colborne—Down—Nipigon and consorts, Marquette to Ogdensburg, lumber. The up-bound vessels are still lying here tonight.

Whitehall—Arrived—Harrison. Departed—Covell. The Harrison, Guide, Hammond, and Experiment will probably get out during the night.

Mackinaw City—Down—Lackawanna, 8 last night; Russia, 6:40 a. m.; Albany, 9; Chisholm, 10; Owego, 12:30 p. m. At anchor—Nevada, Breden, Waukesha, Houghton.

Muskegon—Cleared—E. E. Thompson, Soper, Powers, William Jones, Davis, Andrew Jackson, Magnolia, Chicago; Penobscot, Chapman, Milwaukee; Wellin, Waukegan; Newland, Racine; Frank Woods, Michigan City.

Lake Superior Ports—Arrived at Duluth: Gladstone. At Superior: Alta. From Duluth: Tom Adams, Two Harbors, for ore. From Superior: North Wind, Buffalo, wheat and flour. From Ashland: Egyptian, Roumania, Winslow, ore, Lake Erie ports; Pringle, Sunshine, Sweetheart, lumber, Tonawanda.

Sault Ste. Marie—Up—Brandon, Regina, Jennie, 9:40 p. m.; Jay Gould, 11; Tower, 10:30 a. m.; H. J. Johnson, New Orleans, 11:20; H. G. Cleveland, 2:40 p. m.; Forbes, Wilson, 5. Down—Sheldon, Ely, 7:10 p. m.; Rube Richards, May Richards, E. C. Hutchinson, 8:40; Oswegatchie, Guiding Star, John Sherman, 10:30; John Craig, 2:50 a. m.; Tuttle, 1:30.

Detroit—Down—F. A. Georger, Ida Keith, Canton, Owasco, 10:40 p. m.; Monterey, Vickery, M. L. Higgie, 4 a. m.; Cambria, 4:30; Scotia, R. B. Hayes, P. S. Marsh, 9:15; Olwill, Baldwin (arrived), 10; Nebraska, Uranus, 11; A. J. Morey, 2:50 p. m.; Corona, 3; Lackawanna, 9:30. Up—James Pickands, 12:40 p. m.; Tacoma, 2:40; Cumberland, Bruce, 8:10.

Port Huron—Down—Annie Smith, Red Wing, 2:20 a. m.; Nebraska and consort, 3:25; Superior and consort, 5:10; Corona, 6:30; A. G. Morey, 9; Yakima, 1:40 p. m.; Grover, Fayette Brown, 2; Specular, 2:20; Lackawanna, 4:25. Up—New York, 11:30 p. m.; Mather, 12; Juniata, 5:30 a. m.; Newburg, 6; Sheffield, 7:10; Balize, Burton, 7:30; Buffalo, 8:30; R. R. Rhodes, 9:40; S. V. R. Watson, 10:10; Queen of the West, 2; Wallula, 8. In port—E. R. Williams, Kent, Kimball, Lowell and barges, Colorado, Wisconsin, Dean Richmond.

Lake Erie Ports—Arrived—At Buffalo: Annie Young, Robert Mills, Northern Light, Rochester, F. L. Vance, Edwards, Chicago, Page, Golden Age. At Ashtabula: Ranney, Hackett, Helena. At Cleveland: Devereux, Kaliyuga, Wocoken, Bulgaria, H. H. Brown, Fontana, Pelican, Canton. Cleared—From Buffalo: Chemung, salt; Edwards, J. E. Owen, Page, Nahant, Golden Age, coal; Harlem, merchandise, for Chicago; Wissahickon, merchandise; F. L. Vance, J. B. Merrill, coal, for Milwaukee. From Cleveland: Grand Traverse, Green Bay, merchandise; Algonquin, Port Arthur, coal; Bacon, Milwaukee, coal; Gilmore, Escanaba, coal; Masten, West Superior, coal.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber, cedar, wood, etc.—Props George Dunbar, Muskegon; Pewaukee, Menominee; Africa, Manitoulin Island; schrs Kate Lyons, Apprentice Boy, Muskegon; Stanton, Traverse Bay; Duncan City, Thompson's Pier; Live Oak, Manistee; Morning Star, Midland; Higgie, Alpena; Belle Brown, Gross Cape; Severn, Marquis, Manitoulin Island; Mars, Ludington; Kate Darley, Carney, M. E. Perew, Butcher Boy, Marinette; Menominee, Perry, Menominee; Oak Leaf, Cheboygan; Savidge, Traverse Bay; Stampede, Little Traverse; York State, Stetson's Landing; Phenix, Masonville; Imperial, Cockburn's Island. With sundries—Props F. C. Hart, Escanaba; Chicago, Manitowoc; Jewett, Philadelphia, Commodore, Buffalo; Annie O. Hanson, Frankfort. With coal—Schr Champion, Buffalo. With iron-ore—Props Inter-Ocean, Minnesota, Escanaba. Light—Props W. M. Egan, Milwaukee. Towing—Prop J. C. Perrett, Menekaunee.

Cleared, with grain, etc.—Props Pridgeon, Ogdensburg; Egan, Buffalo; Argonaut, Owen Sound; Erie, C. A. Street, Midland; Acadia, Montreal; schr E. B. Maxwell, Sarnia. Light—Props Conestoga, Buffalo; Dunbar, Pensaukee. P. Sawyer, Menominee; F. C. Hart, Nahma; Minnesota, Escanaba; Fayette, Cleveland; schrs Tom Paine, St. James; Eagle Wing, Traverse Bay; Robinson, Stephenson, Butcher Boy, Judd, Marinette; Corry, Nichols, Truman Moss, Menominee; M. E. Cook, Mars, Ludington; Wrenn, Green Bay; Lincoln Dall, Apprentice Boy, Live Oak, Hutt, Kate Lyons, Muskegon; Otter, Gladstone; Duncan City, Manistique; Parker, Jacksonport; Fanny Neil, Washburn; Newsboy, Cleveland; H. A. Richmond, Cheboygan.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 27.—Arrived, the Nova Scotian, from Baltimore.

HAVRE, Sept. 27.—Arrived, the Elantine, from Baltimore.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Arrived, the Dora, from Baltimore.

HAMBURG, Sept. 27.—Arrived, the Taormina, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 27.—Arrived, the Ems, from New York, for Bremen.

GENOA, Sept. 27.—Arrived, the Olympia, from New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Arrived, the Willkommen, from Bremen.

To Investigate Tunnel Frauds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The conferees on the Deficiency Appropriation bill today inserted a provision for the appointment of three Senators and two Representatives as a committee to investigate the charges of fraud and misconduct in the work of construction of the aqueduct tunnel.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

At Wapakoneta, O., yesterday John Tostes and Barbara Eckenweiler were convicted of poisoning the latter's husband, Michael Eckenweiler.

In Faulkner County, Arkansas, Tuesday afternoon, the little daughter of a farmer named Watson fell into a vat of boiling sorghum and was scalded to death.

The British ship Respigadera, from Newcastle, New South Wales, with about 2,500 tons of coal, went ashore off Point Fermin. It is believed she will be a total wreck.

The Hudson's Bay Company's ship Titania cleared yesterday from Victoria, B. C., for London, with 33,782 cases of salmon and a quantity of furs, with a total value of over $250,000.

The Governor of Maryland has respited Henry J. Spencer, who was to have been hanged today at Cumberland, Md., for the murder of Scott Dawson. The execution is suspended until Oct. 26.

S. Packard Freeman, wool dealer and broker, No. 20 Central street, Boston, under the style of Freeman & Co., owes $91,000, of which $7,500 is secured. Assets for unsecured creditors are light.

Universally Acknowledged the Greatest known invention for the laundry—Pyle's Pearline.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL CALL ON MME. MAREE, THE GREAT AND noted clairvoyant. Mme. Maree will bet her challenge to $5,000 so the London clairvoyant cannot back out, as she accepts the challenge, but to be judged before some envious fortune-teller or favorite reporter of the opposite side that would be nothing; a justice court must be chosen with a jury of twelve for the wager of $5,000; bring on your money European clairvoyant, if you back out from this all your advertisement is a back out. Mme. Maree is the substantial, true clairvoyant. 351 West Madison-st., above May.

ALL CALL ON MME. MAREE, THE GREATEST living natural clairvoyant on earth; her lady patronage presented her with a gold medal for the challenge test victory; a London clairvoyant backed out from the accepted challenge she advertised and Mme. Maree wears the medal. 351 West Madison-st., above May.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS—BEST ADvice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business troubles; fees to suit the times, 50c and 25c; open Sunday and evenings. Cut this out. 541 Wabash-av. Call or write. Send 25 cents for three questions.

MADAME DUSHAINE, MEDIUM AND CARD reader, relates past, present, and future. 128 North Clark-st., Chicago.

MRS. WALLACE, PHRENOLOGIST, 137 NORTH Clark-st.—Phrenology, 50c; palm reading, 50c; astrological card reading, 25c; to sitters for phrenology palm reading only 25c.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune teller; 50c and $1. 445 West Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LIGHT COVERED WAGON, HORSE, AND HARness cheap. Call on E. PARKER, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR A 15½-HAND trotter, a fine 1,200-lb. pacer; very fast; lady can drive him anywhere. Address E 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—20 HEAVY AND LIGHT HORSES; also, express coal, trucks, and wagons. Rear 33 Desplaines-st.

HORSES WANTED—I CAN PLACE SOME DRIVing, draft, and farm horses and will exchange for them very desirable South Side building lots, all high and dry, within three blocks of Rock Island depot at South Englewood, and same distance from good schools; title perfect; certified abstract with each lot. This property will bear the closest investigation. We have sold some seventy-five lots in this subdivision the past summer. These lots will be exchanged at the same prices at which they are being sold for cash. O. J. BARRETT, Room 14, 86 La Salle-st.

HORSE BRAND BAKER WITH HORSE stamped inside are the strongest horse blankets.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TOP, OPEN, EXPRESS, laundry, furniture, bakery wagons and trucks, buggies, carts, milk wagons, horses, and harness. Factory opposite Twenty-third-st. Depot, Archer-av. Show rooms, 2308 State-st. C. J. HULL.

WANTED—THE CARE OF SEVERAL HORSES. Apply in rear 1828 Wabash-av.

WANTED—PAIR OF MARES, ABOUT 1,300 LBS., suited to farm work. E 60, Tribune office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMONDS FOR SHARPNECK ANTIFRICTION journal box stock, on cash basis. E 80, Tribune.

GOLD WATCHES ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN —Only a small cash payment at first. Send me your name and my agent will call with samples. C. H. STODDART, P. O. Box 164, Chicago.

WATCH-REPAIRING BY THE BEST WORKmen at lowest price. Diamonds at wholesale. R. J. MORSE & CO., 80 Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR DOOR-PLATES, SIGNS, and numbers; luminous a specialty; large profits. E. J. BROWN, 795 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—INSURANCE MAN OF MEANS TO take State agency; big opening; other good insurance men on salary and commission. Northwestern Safety Fund Life Society, 225 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN AS AGENT to represent us in large Western cities. Address, only with references, [illegible] 63 Lake-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

[illegible]-AV., 2900, cor. Twenty-second-st.—K. J. Stamm, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3632—Fred Pilgrim & Co., Booksellers and Newsdealers.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hoger, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 3603—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 3552—R. C. Nehls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson & Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3500, Corner 35th—Chas. C. Fredigke.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 128—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 404, near Indiana-av.—Chas. S. Sturges, Druggist.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1558, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

BLUE ISLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shauer, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.
HARRISON-ST., West, 595—Schaefer & Co., Manufacturing Chemists.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. I. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 549—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—E. A. Lyneman, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—E. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 794, northwest cor. Lincoln—L. Ambrecht, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 180—H. F. Baur, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 376, cor. Morgan—Dall & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 884, cor. Centre-av.—Geo. Umsted, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 452, Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 383, [illegible] gist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, cor. Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 149, cor. Monroe-st.—F. F. Seville, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 360, cor. Harrison-st.—J. G. Marbourg, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 475—F. J. Knowles, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., W., 858—Dr. A. C. Smith.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 429—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 595, corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles E. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Bitten, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 50, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanke, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 196, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 271—White Bros., Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, corner of Division—Feldkamp & Hallberg, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 504, corner Goethe—Rhode's Pharmacy.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, cor. Halsted—Geo. B. Baker, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
STATE-ST., North, 100, Corner Ohio—A. C. Cowan, Druggist.
WELLS-ST., 315, corner of Oak—R. L. Oblendorf, Druggist.
STATE-ST., North, 292—H. V. Becker, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—C. G. Field, Druggist.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—F. W. Deutsch, Newsdealer.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.—G. S. Wells, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—RAILROAD TICKET. APPLY TO A. GOLDSMITH, Tribune Counting Room, and prove property.

LOST—RED IRISH SETTER DOG, SOLID COLOR, weighs 50 pounds; answers to "Nelson." Liberal reward and no questions asked for information or his return to 534 Chestnut-st., Englewood.

LOST—$25 REWARD—SMALL BLACK-AND-TAN dog; answers name Bonny; $25 reward will be paid for his return. C. MYERS, 45 East Van Buren-st.

STRAYED—FROM 2 EAST TWELFTH-ST., IDIOT man, 20 years old; name is Rassel; telegraph; all expense paid; hold him.

STOLEN—LARGE SORREL HORSE, LIGHT mane and tail, small lump on his back, with side-bar buggy and rubber-trimmed harness. Stop him. Reasonable reward. E. BASSLER, 83 Ogden-place, Chicago, Ill. Telephone 7,111.

$50 REWARD—LOST ON SATURDAY NIGHT, 25th of August, a diamond pin, in old fashioned setting. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked. A 90, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper. Best references. E 22, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or clerk; ten years' experience as bookkeeper and cashier. Best references. E 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 22 as assistant bookkeeper or general office work; experienced. Gilt-edged local reference. Address E E 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN OF EXperience and education, as clerk, cashier, or bookkeeper. Address F 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, FIRST-class, and English, French, and German correspondent wants situation. PIX, 41 Peck court.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT STEnographer and typewriter with experience. Good city references. Moderate salary. F 21, Tribune.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG man traveling in Wisconsin and Minnesota wants to sell office supplies on commission. First-class references. Address at once R O 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, IN house or on road, by young man of experience in dry goods, notions, and clothing. A1 recommendations. Address F 52, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—(SCOTCHMAN) TO RUN stationary engine; best of references. E 85, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROOM AND FOOTman by a young experienced man; best of reference from the last place; Danish; speaks good English. F 8, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY OF LONG EXperience in responsible houses as correspondent or bookkeeper. City reference. F 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 21, WILL give $25 for a permanent situation in wholesale clothing house. Experienced bookkeeper, and fine penman. A1 references. Address F 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STRANger in city as copyist; salary not so much object as permanent, respectable position. F 35, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher and calligrapher; experienced; A1 references. Address G, Room 17, 156 Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, Remington machine, by a young man of 21; experience and best references; wages $10 a week; no objection to a little office work. Address F 43, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS FOR general housework in private families on North Side. Address MRS. GOODMAN, 37 Wendell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS woman, in a first-class family, to do second work and sewing, or as working housekeeper; in the city or out. Call or address 187 Morgan-st., for three days; no cards.

SITUATION WANTED—A NICE STEADY PLACE by a respectable young Protestant girl, for second work or light general work; South Side. Address, at once, 1331 Thirty-third-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COLORED girls; one as cook and one as nurse or for second work. Apply at 1006 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND respectable girl to do second work in private American family, where a man is kept. No objection to a good warm house in the country. Address S K 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL for general housework in a small family. 3918 La Salle-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FOUR IRISH GIRLS for general housework. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL for general housework; speaks no English. Apply at 99 31st-st., shoe store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework; private family. Call at 96 Ogden-av.: ring lower bell.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl; second girl or waitress in American family. Call at 140 Thirty-seventh-st. for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork: good cook; ironer. Call at 3158 Forest-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; thoroughly understands management of house and servants. Best of reference. H 53, Tribune office.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE dressmaker, sewing in families. T 63, Tribune.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse of middle age, for infant or invalid lady. City references. Address F 12, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPEtent housekeeper and cooks, first and second girls trained to work with best families. West End Ladies' Employment Bureau, 91 Warren-av., corner Paulina-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WISHING COMpetent, reliable domestic help will find it repays them to call on MRS. JONES' Bureau Registry, 257 Michigan-av. Removed from 275 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, perfect in music, French and German languages. Best references given. Call at 2560 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—JUNIOR DRUG CLERK; NO STUdent; 3 or 4 years' experience. SMITH & [illegible], 288 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER in a large establishment. Address F 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AND RAPID PENman for general office work. Address F 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD ACCOUNTANT, CORREspondent, and confidential clerk for electrical corporation; must be a good all around office man. Address S Y 86, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter afternoons from 2 to 6; must be quick, accurate, and intelligent. Address with references and salary wanted. F 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITer, 18 to 20 years of age; one who writes good hand and correct at figures. Address, with reference and amount of salary wanted, F 95, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS SALESmen and notion salesmen to represent a leading jobbing house in Virginia. Address NOTIONS, P.-O. Box 1,592, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NOTION SALESMAN to represent a leading jobbing house in Eastern Tennessee. Address NOTIONS, P.-O. Box 1,592, Phila.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO represent a leading dry goods and notion jobbing house in Western Tennessee. Address DRY GOODS, P.-O. Box 1,592, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS SALESmen and notion salesmen, to represent a leading jobbing house in State of Texas. Address DRY GOODS, P.-O. Box 1,592, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL SCHOOL FURNITURE. Address FAVORITE DESK & SEATING CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—COMPETENT TEA AND GROCERY salesman; must have experience. Apply at The Formosa, 86 State-st.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR wholesale jewelry house; only such who are acquainted with the trade need answer. F 10, Tribune.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN with a trade in the provision line. Address F 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NOTION SALESman to represent a leading jobbing house in Nebraska. NOTIONS, P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO represent a leading dry goods and notion jobbing house in Montana, Oregon, and Washington Territory. DRY GOODS, P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NOTION SALESMAN to represent a leading jobbing house in Southern Illinois. NOTIONS, P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—RETAIL SHOE SALESMAN ACquainted with fine city trade; no others need apply. STREETER BROS., State and Madison-st.

WANTED—WE CAN PAY $15 PER WEEK TO start on to three good salesmen. GEO. E. CRANE & CO., 108 State-st., Room 18.

Boys.

WANTED—NEAT, ACTIVE BOY, 14 OR 15 YEARS of age, in a law office. Address in own handwriting F 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY FOR FIRST-class manufacturing office. Address in own handwriting, stating age and experience. Salary $6 per week. Address F 28, Tribune.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE AN OFfice boy. Address stating age F 38, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—25 COAL MINERS TO GO TO MINONK, Ill. MINER T. AMES, 128 La Salle-st.

WANTED—CUTTERS ON LADIES' FINE SHOES; also lining cutter. PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Union and Washington, 4th floor.

WANTED—GOOD PANTS-MAKER. 466 OGDEN-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—STEADY MIDDLE-AGED MAN TO attend to horses, cow, garden, etc. Apply between 10 and 12 to J. S., 20 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COACHMAN familiar with city and willing to make himself useful. Room 27 Portland Block.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE; MAN TO CARE for horses and make himself useful, wife to do general housework; both must come with references. F 40, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $60 per week with our goods easier than $60 per month in other lines; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $2 sample free; write from anywhere and learn the art of money-getting. MERRILL MFG. CO., over 108 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FOR REAL ESTATE BUSINESS—A man experienced in selling on subdivision; state age, experience, other business engaged in, if any, class of people best acquainted among, and salary expected. Address R O 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BOOK CANvassers to represent a New York publishing house in Iowa; only experienced men wanted. P. F. COLLIER, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WITH fair education, somewhat familiar with carpenter tools, for outdoor work. Apply at Room 39 Board of Trade Building.

WANTED—GOOD PARTY IN EACH VICINITY to collect autographs. Liberal pay. Address, with stamp, G. C. GUSTINE, Lock-Box 406, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO CARE FOR ONE horse, run furnace, and work about house; must have good references and understand business; steady place for a good boy; wages $16. Address R B 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE YOUNG MEN FOR MEN'S furnishing goods and hats. Address F 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—CIVIL ENGINEER FOR RAILROAD work. F 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—NEAT, CAPABLE GIRLS FOR CITY or country; girls supplied. 2248 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 4906 Washington-av., Kenwood.

WANTED—479 LOOMIS-ST. TIDY SMART GIRL for light housework. Call in the store: wages, $3.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework in private American family; liberal pay and a good, permanent home; must be a good cook. Address Box 114, Highland Park, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 568 East Division-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress; German; wages $5. Call at 538 North State-st. Must be competent.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—WILL PAY $20 TO $25 PER WEEK for first-class draper; must be competent to take full charge of skirts in large dressmaking establishment. F 15, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS FOR family sewing. Call at 3257 Forest-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ALTERATION MAchine operator; none other need apply. Parisian Suit Co., State and Monroe-sts.

Laundresses.

WANTED—WASHWOMEN. 343 STATE-ST.; come ready for work. 1st floor. 8 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CROCHETERS, OF hand and frame work. JOHN A. PEPPARD & CO., 235 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TWO SALESLADIES FOR EXPOSItion candy-stand. Apply, at 7 p. m., 241 W. Madison.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT suites and other desirable rooms with board.

1526 MICHIGAN-AV.—COULD ACCOMMODATE a few desirable parties with rooms; choice board; at moderate charges; fine location.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALcove, handsomely furnished, with board. Reference.

2210 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOM, WITH or without board; private family.

2255 CALUMET-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms; first-class board. References exchanged.

2522 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE, ALSO suite on parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished, with excellent board; Jewish family.

3160 WABASH-AV., "THE ELLSWORTH"—Second story, front suite; also parlors; will rent singly; also table board. BACHELER, Prop.

North Side.

73 RUSH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD. Lady roommate wanted. Reasonable rates.

95 DEARBORN-AV.—EXCELLENT ROOM AND board for $4 per week.

219 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE NICELY FURnished front alcove, also single rooms, for gentlemen, with first-class table board.

305 E. CHICAGO-AV.—SECOND-STORY SOUTH front alcove, also large square room and hall bed room, with the best of home board; small family. References required.

400 CHESTNUT-ST., CORNER CASS—FRONT alcove room, with modern conveniences and first-class board.

481 LA SALLE-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with board.

Hotels.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, 262 TO 266 SOUTH STATE-st., Chicago, is now open. This house is FOR MEN ONLY. The price for a first-class bed, with closet for clothes and a key, is fifteen (15) cents per night. The Albemarle has a large reading-room, all the daily papers, with checkers, chess, and dominoes for the use of guests. Remember the name and place—viz.: "ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 262 to 266 South State-st.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 AND 104 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Family hotel. Located centrally. Prices reasonable for transients.

DEARBORN HOTEL—TO RENT—200 ELEGANTly furnished rooms in Dearborn Hotel, 400 State-st.; just opened; new and modern; half-price of other first-class hotels.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 2246-48 WABASH-AV.—ELEgantly furnished; excellent table board. Moderate terms.

THE WESTMINSTER HOTEL, 462 NORTH Clark-st., opened April 23; new hotel, new furniture, elevator, steam heat, excellent board, good service. Better accommodations for the money than any other hotel in Chicago.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY YOUNG LADY, ON Adams, Ashland, or Washington-boulevard. State terms. Address F 8, Tribune office.

BOARD—LARGE AND SMALL ROOM, WITH superior table, for gentleman, wife, 3 year child, and nurse; state terms. D O 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY AN ELDERLY LADY in a family; if mutually suited would remain the winter; terms must be moderate; North Side preferred. Address F 69, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL BARGAINS in well-located acres on the West and South Sides. J. H. WHEELER & CO., 162 La Salle-st., Room 41.

South Side.

FOR SALE—

AT A SACRIFICE.

A HOUSE ON LAKE-AV.,

NEAR 35TH-ST.

Pleasantly located on Lake-av., fronting east (near 35th-st.); a most desirable 11-room house; in perfect order; good neighborhood; convenient to trains and cable-cars; house is well worth $11,000, but owner MUST SELL and will consider ANY reasonable offer; here is a chance for BARGAIN hunters.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

A FINE RESIDENCE ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST.

A most desirable brick house of about 14 rooms in the above named choice location, well planned, handsome hardwood finish, and interior decorations; good brick barn in rear; a splendid chance to secure an elegant home in one of the most select neighborhoods of the city; price $25,000.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

BY TURNER & BOND:

MICHIGAN-AV.—Just north of 28th-st. (very choice portion), a desirable 9-room house, with good barn in rear; fine south exposure; price $9,000. There is probably not another such bargain as this on the whole street. Can be secured on easy terms.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—79 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., TWO-story and basement brick house, 9 rooms; this could readily be converted into a business block of stores and flats, so as to pay 15 to 20 per cent on the entire investment; we can sell this at a price that is only a little above the ground value; it is a bargain. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GROVELAND-AV.—LOT 50X90, EAST front, including two frame houses; will sell for $7,500 cash if taken at once; houses rented to May 1, 1889; this is a big bargain for some builder. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON STATE-st., 50x160, east front, near Polk-st.; a bargain. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MY 2-STORY STONE FRONT RESIdence with 2-story brick barn; possession immediately; terms satisfactory. 3832 Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS—40, 50, or 90 feet on Lake-av., near Fortieth-st., with a depth of 180 feet; only $210 a foot if taken immediately; a bargain. BRYAN LATHROP, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—ON VERNON-AV., NEAR 33d-st.; strictly modern; will sell cheap this week if you mean business; call and see me and look at the house; lot 17x160 feet to alley. FRANK WELLS, 169 La Salle-st., Room 59.

FOR SALE—A MODERN 8-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, fronting lake, near 31st-st., at $1,000 less than similar houses. W. G. BAKER, Room 26, 173 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ROCK FACE RESIDENCE JUST BEing finished; six wood mantels; sideboard built in; choice locality and beautiful home; see it. 3409 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—$4,350—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 37TH-st., modern residence; in good order. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., Room 53.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE, Drexel-av. and 56th-st.; 8 rooms; bath, hot and cold water; stained glass; part hardwood; one block from South Park and two 5c cable lines; price $5,000; make your own terms; houses open today by owner.

West Side.

FOR SALE—SOME OF OUR BARGAINS—

Warren-av., near Kedzie, 25x124½; $7.50 less than any lot on the street.

Adams-st., near Homan-av., 50x142; $45; easy payments.

West 12th-st., near Central Park-av., two lots at a great bargain for a few days.

We have the plans at our office for 3 elegant new sub-cellar cut-stone front houses to be built on Warren-av., corner Kedzie; house will be finished in hardwood, large bay windows, and everything the best. If you are thinking of buying call and look at plans. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—

O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st.

37x150, s. w. corner, and 37x150, n. w. corner of 33d and Laurel-sts.; elegant location for improving; this property can be had at a great bargain the next few days.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING AND ELEVATOR sites. Prices $6,000 and up:

300x150, 400x200, 190x150; C. & N. W. Ry.

490x125; C. & N. W. and P., C. & St. L. Rys.

110x300, 120x240; P. & Ft. W. and W. I. Rys.

600x125 Wis. Cent.; 600x300, P. & F. W. and W. I. Rys.

150x150; corner on N. Green-st.

112x300; two street fronts, Kinzie-st., e. of Ashland.

130x270, 70x150; central dock and railways.

400x500; C. & A. & St. L. Ry.

Also acres on canal and railways.

J. W. HEDENBERG, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE ONE OF THE LOVELIEST homes on the West Side; has 11 nice large rooms, all in elegant condition; billiard-room; house is beautifully papered and painted; large bay windows on east exposure, also south; good barn; lot 50x125; this is a bargain at $7,000; might exchange for good piece of business property worth $12,000 or $15,000. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—9¾ ACRES ON SIXTEENTH-ST. AND Belt Railroad; $10,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER WESTERN AND Fullerton-avs., four miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare, 6¼ cents. J. W. FARLIN, 35 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CAMPBELL PARK—ONE OF THE finest locations in the city (near intersection of Harrison and Leavitt-sts.), 10-room brick residence; in splendid order; full lot, and a choice home for large family; $6,000, or less if terms suit. Call at 29 Campbell Park.

FOR SALE—1248 WEST MONROE-ST. BRICK house, 10 rooms, and lot; want offer. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 144 La Salle-st., Room 6, and 253 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MILWAUKEE-AV., AN ELEGANT brick business property, double frontage, $17,500. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., BETWEEN KEDZIE and Homan-aves., 25x124½; $92.50 per foot. M. A. WELLS, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PAULINA-ST., NORTH OF POLK, corner, 50x125; only $50 a foot. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

North Side.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE MANSION AT A BARgain; any gentleman looking for a spacious and elegant modern house on one of the fashionable avenues of the North Side should look at a bargain I offer for $16,000; is three stories and cellar, about 24x90; hard-wood finish, and east front. E. F. HOTCHKISS, 142 La Salle-st., R. 8.

FOR SALE—66 FEET ON CLARK-ST., NEAR Diversey-av., with two frame houses; cheap. LEWIS UMLAUF, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,600—FREMONT-ST., NEAR Garfield-av., lot 25x125; curbing and filling and water and sewer connections in and paid for. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE, NEAR THEOLOGICAL Seminary, a new 2-story stone front house; immediate possession; $6,500. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$400 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market and shown free to purchasers. BROWN & MASON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—WITHOUT MUCH CASH—AT LA Grange—First-class, new 7, 8, 9, and 10 room houses, beautifully situated on sewered streets at real bargains. Call for terms and tickets. C. W. RICHMOND & CO., 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—AT A SLAUGHTER—75 FEET ON State-st., north of 58th, west front, at only $75 a foot, worth $100. JOHN WAIN, 123 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOOK AT THE large 10-room new house with large lot, 32½x125, at 6327 Dickey-st., renting for $480 per year; price, $5,000. Also look at 6883 and 6885 Dickey-st., 9 rooms each and price $4,600 each, and renting each at $480 per year; the cheapest houses for sale in Englewood today. L. A. GILBERT, owner, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR OAKLAND SCHOOL, CABLE, and trains, a new and elegant home on 41st-st., east of Vincennes-av.; open; go see it; $6,500; easy terms; monthly payments. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE 8 ROOM HOUSE, hardwood finish, in the best part of Woodlawn; very cheap; easy terms. THOMAS H. HULBERT, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—200 FEET OF FRONTAGE ON THE best residence street at Highland Park at $8 a foot; 200 feet deep; adjoining property is selling at $15; one block from lake, four from depot. THOMAS H. HULBERT, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT GLENCOE, ON NORTH LAKE shore, cottage with 7 rooms, cellar, and barn; plenty of water; lot, 100x240, near depot. Price $2,100. R. MILLER, Glencoe, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE—100X160 FEET, EAST and south front, on corner, 3 blocks from depot, with cottage in good order, $1,800. FREDERIKSEN & CO., 181 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE GROVE CORNER IN KENwood; also a fair residence, well located. J. H. WHEELER & CO., 162 La Salle-st., Room 41.

FOR SALE—CALL AND GET MY PRINTED LIST (or will mail on application) of improved or unimproved residence property in Hyde Park, Englewood, or Woodlawn Park. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$6,800 FOR 34 LOTS ON SOUTH HALsted-st near Ninety-first; the cheapest lots ever offered in Chicago. Address S S 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN 20 acres west of Washington Heights near Grand Trunk Railroad, call on W. G. BAKER, Room 26, 173 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING SITES ON LAKE shore, Winnetka, at low prices; block for $8,000. Room 30 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—PARK MANOR HOUSES AND LOTS, finely located; bottom prices, terms to suit; with macadamized streets, sidewalks, trees, drainage, all conveniences; three minutes from twenty trains daily, boulevards, etc.; on monthly payments. JULIUS WAHL, 218 La Salle-st., Room 615.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON EASY PAYments near 53d-st.; 22 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents. J. W. FARLIN, 35 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT PARK MANOR—SEVERAL pieces of very desirable improved property, situated on Calumet, South Park, Vincennes, and Rhodes-av. SOMERS, CALDWELL & CO., 33, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HIGH AND healthy location, 150 feet above the lake, go to Wheaton; 11 churches, graded schools, and college. We have houses with large, beautiful grounds from $800 to $10,000 on easy terms; will show property any day; all fast trains stop at Wheaton. BROWN & MASON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

Buy a lot in our new Madison-st. Addition. Ten reasons why:

First—Streets are 90 to 120 feet wide.
Second—Alleys are 20 feet wide.
Third—Lots are 165 feet deep and building line 30 feet back from street, making it 150 feet from house front to house front.
Fourth—All streets are graded and will be graveled.
Fifth—Every street running east and west in this Subdivision is a grand thoroughfare and has a name in the history of Chicago—Madison, Monroe, Adams, and Jackson-sts.
Sixth—Reached by 24 trains daily, and near the West Madison-st. cars.
Seventh—Fare on new Batavia Railroad, which runs to this property, only $3.70 per month, which is not over street-car fare.
Eighth—Time 25 minutes.
Ninth—The only West Side railroad crossing the river.
Tenth—Chicago is growing west in this direction at the rate of one mile per year, and this property will soon be covered with handsome residences and stores.

Call for plats. Our agent on the premises will show the lots daily. Sidewalks are all laid.

We will sell lots from $450 upwards. Small payments down, balance monthly, quarterly, or yearly.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR sale at a great bargain some outside acre property located in Lake View and Hyde Park. Also offers for sale at a reasonable price city property on Michigan-av.

Has also several sugar plantations located on Bayou Teche that he will sell very cheap.

The acre property is in my hands for sale before Oct. 15 and will be sold at a sacrifice. The sugar plantations are on my hands for sale at less prices than such property has been sold since the war, are well stocked with mules, implements, seed cane, etc. These plantations are very desirable for either men of large means or clubs of farmers with moderate means.

Full description of all the above-mentioned property can be obtained at my office, No. 12 Sherman-st.

J. B. LYON.

FOR SALE—

The great Maywood auction sale coming, Saturday, Oct. 6. Second of last June we held a sale at Maywood. Those who bought are delighted with the place; they want more. A man called at our office the other day and said: If you get up a sale there again I want ten more lots. Call for tickets and plats.

Did you ever see Maywood? It is indeed a beautiful town—pretty streets, handsome houses, respectable people, four fine churches, two public schools, stores, markets, and every convenience. Land is all high. Maywood is a park from one end to the other. It is just west of Chicago, right on line of the great streets and railroads. Terms $10 cash, $15 in 30 days, balance $5 per month. Warranty deed when $25 is paid.

Call for tickets and plats. Free special train will leave Wells-st. depot at 1 p. m. Saturday, Oct. 6.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—

HYDE PARK, BY O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st.:

Don't buy until you see our elegant new 8-room houses on 44th-st., one block west of Cottage Grove cable-cars; large lots; elegant lawns front and side; part hardwood finish; eleganty decorated; furnace, laundry; price, $5,600 to $5,850; terms to suit.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT FOREST, COOK COUNTY, Ill.—132 feet improved with stores and dwellings and large hall; post-office, telephone, and telegraph office in store; income, $125 per month; price only $7,000; also general stock of merchandise will be sold on invoice; this property is cheap. SOMERS, CALDWELL & CO., Room 33, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—¼ BLOCK IN GLENCOE, 500X180 FT., near lake; price, $1,000. H. H. LLOYD, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—24-ACRE FARM ON CHICAGO RIVer, west of Wilmette, 10 acres timber; good house and barn; $2,500. J. H. KEELER, 157 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAKLAND, ON 42D-PLACE—Cheapest lots north of 43d-st.: only $60 per foot; water, sewer, gas, etc.; near schools, trains, and cable; houses built on monthly payments. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST VACANT CORNER IN Lake View, at a very low price. THOMAS H. HULBERT, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—100 FEET, FINELY located, on 55th-st.; can be made to pay 9 per cent net forthwith by improving the same; this is a rare chance and will be on the market only a few days. J. S. HAIR & CO., 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN GRAND CROSSING from only $6 to $14 per front foot, sold on long time and perfect title. Call early and take first choice. C. S. FORD, Grand Crossing, opposite depot.

FOR SALE—FINE PRIVATE RESIDENCE LOTS on Vincennes, Bowen-avs., and 41st-st.; all streets paved, fine location; only $75, $80, and $85 per foot. Five years' time; 6 per cent interest. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—6405 YALE-ST.—MODern 2-story frame; w. c., bath, hot and cold water, furnace, mantels, hardwood finish, 10 rooms. 6409 Yale-st., very similar to above. SOMERS, CALDWELL & CO., 33, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 4405 GREENWOOD-AV., NEW DEtached brick house; bargain; well built and finely finished. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., Room 53.

FOR SALE—SUBDIVISIONS CONTAINING 101 lots about five miles southwest from centre of city; these lots can readily be retailed at prices ranging from $500 to $700 each, and will afford a profit of over 100 per cent on cost of same. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM IN THE CELEbrated Grand Traverse Fruit Belt; 80 acres cleared, two bearing orchards; this farm is well-located, has good soil, and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars call on or address JAMES A. MOORE, Traverse City, Mich.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARMS IN ILLINOIS by FREDERIKSEN & CO., 181 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 149 (490 ACRES) THIRTEENTH land district, Echols County, Georgia, 3 miles from town and railroad; turpentine and saw-mill timber taken; $100 cash; worth $1 per acre; abstract of title. Address F 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—OR EXCHANGE—25,000 acres of choice agricultural lands near St. Paul, Minn.; price $8 per acre; want improved property. Address F 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—QUARTER SECTION improved land near depot, Kingman Co., Kas.; one-third cash. J. Q. G., 2811 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—KANSAS LANDS—2,500 ACRES OF the choicest lands in Marion, Ford, and Barton Counties, Kansas, for sale, cheap, for cash, or will exchange for unincumbered Chicago real estate; I wish to deal direct with purchaser. Address R B 5, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR SCHOOL SITE—PROPERTY IN the West Division of the city, located within the following described limits: North by Eighteenth-st., south by Twenty-first-st., east by Morgan-st., west by Ashland-av.; frontage should be 200 feet if possible. Apply for information to Clerk of Board of Education, City-Hall, third floor. Proposals received till Oct. 19.

WANTED—I HAVE $2,500 CASH FOR WHICH I want house and lot well rented; must be a bargain. JULIUS WAHL, 218 La Salle-st., Room 615.

WANTED—5 TO 15 ACRES CHEAP PROPERTY; must be a bargain for cash; near Winnetka or Glencoe. Address F 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SUBDIVISION NEAR CITY or good acres to subdivide; can make quick sale. Good references given. F 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SUBDIVISION OF CHEAP LOTS, which we can handle in connection with our land business, on commission or otherwise. FREDERIKSEN & CO., 181 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES CHOICE HIGH land, near corner Ashland-av. and 79th-st.; will take $25,000 in good farm; balance easy; can double your money. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A CORNER ON ASHLAND-AV. worth $9,000.

Good brick building on Ogden-av. near Polk, worth $8,500.

Two good 3-story brick buildings on Milwaukee-av., worth $14,000.

A fine block of new bricks on West Erie. Will take in exchange for either of the above pieces vacant lots or cheap houses and lots. What have you? GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO GOOD HOUSES ON WARren-av., Nos. 210 and 212, on fifty years' ground lease; will take Kansas land in exchange. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO NEW MODERN 10-ROOM residences near Lincoln Park and cable, being worth $8,000 each, for clear North or South Side vacant.

Also North Clark-st., corner (vacant), and 50 ft. near same, worth about $30,000, for down-town business worth about $50,000; will assume or pay difference in cash. GODFREY SCHMID, Room 49, 81 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD KANSAS farm, 150 acres, for merchandise. R O 44, Tribune office.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. 1629 Wabash-av. MRS. RICHER, experienced midwife.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—180 AND 41: LET ME KNOW MORE; will deal on strict honor. Address ARTHUR FIELD, 150 West Madison-st., Room 4¼.

PERSONAL—B. A. D.—IMPORTANT. ADDRESS E 70, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DR. DUNN'S WATCHMAN IS THE best known cure for piles; price 50 cents; at all drug stores, or Schaefer & Co., 395 West Harrison.

PERSONAL—DR. GUNN'S OINTMENT IS THE best known cure for piles; price 50 cents; at all drug stores, or Schaefer & Co., 395 West Harrison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quickly transacted.

ACCOUNTANTS.

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT; MUST BE AN A1 writer. Address in handwriting F 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE TICKETS TO PORTLAND, Oregon, cheap. F 42, Tribune office.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 153 Washington-st., near La Salle.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—FOR BARGAINS IN RENT CALL AT Lincoln Park agency. BUTLER & CO.

TO RENT—S. W. COR. RUSH AND CHESTNUT-sts.—Elegant modern 9-room house. O. F. FULLER or B. F. QUIMBY, 220 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—A BEAUTIFUL 3-STOry and cellar, stone-front house, in perfect order; all conveniences; large yard; near corner State and Division-sts. Inquire at 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—SUPERIOR-ST., ELEGANT PLACE, all modern improvements; very cheap. S. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—344 SCHILLER-ST., 3-story and basement, stone-front house, in good neighborhood, and a most desirable house. W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—337 LA SALLE-AV., SECOND DOOR north of Oak-st.—11 rooms; low rent to responsible party. Apply on premises, or 510 Chicago Opera House.

TO RENT—410 DAYTON-ST., 9-ROOM BRICK COTtage; nice yard; low rent for winter. W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Building.

South Side.

TO RENT—122 20TH-ST., BETWEEN WABASH and Michigan-avs., large house of 18 rooms, every room a light room, in thorough repair throughout; all conveniences; an excellent house for a boarding-house; $70. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3203 PRAIRIE-AV.—AT REDUCED rent—3 story and basement 10 room dwelling. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN BRICK RESIDENCE, WAbash-av., near 22d-st. F. C. DELAMATER & CO., 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3109 GROVELAND-AV.; 31ST-ST. STAtion I. C. R. R.; possession immediately. JOHN MORRIS, 118 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—11-ROOM RESIDENCE, 3110 MICHIGAN-av., with furnace, bath, etc.; all rooms nicely papered in gilt and in thorough repair; rent could be materially reduced by renting one or two rooms. KESLER BROS., 146 La Salle-st., or call at 3112 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—NO. 1137 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—10-room modern dwelling; will give lease to May 1st next, or longer if desired. Apply at 1264 Lake-st., or 99 Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSES OF 7 AND 8 ROOMS, on Pearce-st., to responsible tenant. J. A. BLOOD, R. 5, 147 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM MODERN BRICK DWELLING, 590 Warren-av., in good order, but $30 per month. THOS. HOOD, 751 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—17 LAFLIN-ST., NEAR MONROE, 3-story brick house, 9 rooms, newly papered; cheap to good party. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

TO RENT—CHARMING NEW MODERN BRICK and stone front houses, 204, 208, and 212 Lincoln-st., corner Jackson; 10 rooms; every convenience; $50 to $60. E. L. STEWART, 118 Dearborn-st., Room 82.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—CHEAP—10-ROOM HOUSES OR floors (at Englewood also.) Address OWNER, 152 South Robey-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD—A FURNISHED RESIdence—The house is but two years old, is of modern construction, and will be found satisfactory in every way; lot 100x200, in first-class order; no barn; location northeast corner of Greenwood avenue and 49th-st. BOGUE & HOYT, Room 1, second floor, 183 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—

BY ENGERS & COOK, Rooms 31 and 32 Ashland Block, Northeast corner Randolph and Clark-sts.

Southeast corner Maple-st. and La Salle-av., 6 and 7 room flats, new, modern, janitor service, etc.; rent from $28 to $40.

26 Beethoven-place, 7 and 8 room flats; modern; cheap rent.

384 Chicago-av., first flat and basement, 8 rooms and bath (together or separate); modern; cheap.

657 Sedgwick-st., second flat, 7 rooms and bath; modern; $25.

400 Centre-st., corner of alley, 12 light rooms and bath; two water closets; modern; very cheap.

514 Wells-st., first and third flats, 6 and 7 rooms; modern.

Southeast corner Chicago-av. and Wells-st., two flats, 5 rooms and bath; cheap.

TO RENT—IN "THE ONTARIO," CORNER ONTArio and North State-sts.—Flat, 10 rooms, gas fixtures, screens, range, telephone, steam heat, elevators, janitors, night watchman, etc.; every convenience; this is the largest and lightest apartment in Chicago; the building is fireproof. S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN THE "CHARLEVOIX," CORNER Rush and Ohio-sts., one seven-room and one eight-room apartment. These flats are finished in oak, have hardwood floors, steam heat, telephone, elevators, janitors, hot water, etc., and every room is light. Janitor will show flats. J. W. HOWELL, 822 Opera-House Bldg., 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3 TO 6 ROOM FLATS IN THIS VICINity at $12 to $30; choice location and convenient to business. Inquire HOYT'S agent, 40 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLATS IN THE Florence Building, southeast corner of Bellevue-place and Rush-st.; hardwood finish, elevators, hot water, heat, janitor service, etc. The owner at building from 2 to 5, or call at 528 North State-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS, WITH ALL MODern conveniences. Apply 342 Centre-st., top floor, cor. Cleveland-av.

TO RENT—559 DIVISION-ST., EAST OF STATE, desirable first floor flat, 5 rooms, all conveniences, light on 3 sides, in good repair. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—274 EAST HURON-ST., FLAT 8 ROOMS; bath, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, and all modern improvements. Inquire first flat.

TO RENT—MIDDLE FLAT 186 EAST OHIO-ST., 6 rooms, and 254 Indiana-st., two upper floors, 9 rooms. GALT, 112 South Clark-st., Room 804.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL NEW 6 AND 8 ROOM flats in Schiller Block, corner North Clark and Schiller-sts; delightful location; open all day. WILLIAM WALLER, 164 La Salle-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—4 VERY PLEASANT well lighted 6 room apartments near Lincoln Park, $25 per month; will rebate rent for October to parties moving in at once; grand chance to secure cheap rent. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR BOARDING—FINE, 11-ROOM, brick flat, 197 Ontario-st.; $50. N. T. GASSETTE, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ON LA SALLE-AV.—AN ELEGANT 10-room flat; furniture for sale. Address R R 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CORNER RUSH AND WALTON-place, 8-room flat with large bay window, laundry, and store-room; all light; south front; open all day. Price $50, or will reserve two rooms and reduce rent.

TO RENT—28 RUSH-ST.—7-ROOM FLAT WITH bath; desirable and low rent. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2 FINE 8-ROOM FLATS, NEAR CORner State and Division-sts. Inquire at Room 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—AT 42 PEARSON-ST., A beautiful modern flat; 8 rooms; janitor service, etc. W. H. KING, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLAT, 258 NORTH Clark-st. Will rent cheap to good tenant. Inquire at 260.

TO RENT—NEAR CORNER OHIO AND STATE-sts., two desirable flats, one first floor, one upper corner; adjoining Ontario flats; 6 rooms each; ranges, janitor. Room 75, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—CORNER PEARSON and Cass-sts—Flat of five rooms, all improvements. Call at Room 417, 70 State-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—REDUCED—2222, 2226, AND 2230 INDIana-av., 6 and 7 room flats; bathrooms and gas fixtures, and light in every room. Keys at Scott's, 2220. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1726 SOUTH STATE-ST., ONE FLAT, comprising 2d and 3d floors, $30. E. F. GETCHELL & CO., 121 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—269-271 DEARBORN-ST., BET. JACKSON and Van Buren: desirable down town flats of 3 and 4 rooms each, suitable for light housekeeping; elevator, janitor service, light rooms, reasonable rent. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3811-3819 STATE-ST., FLAT OF FIVE rooms and bath-room; all modern improvements; $30.

TO RENT—371 WABASH-AV., 2D FLAT, 10 ROOMS, modern improvements; to respectable parties only. Room 9, 149 La Salle-st., 1:30 to 2. M. H. BASS.

TO RENT—FLATS—VERY DESIRABLE, 6 ROOMS, all light, bath and all conveniences, known as the Park Flats; in first-class order; accessible by I. C. R. R. at Douglas Station. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FRONTING SOUTH PARK-AV.—3, 4, 5 room flats, $15 to $30. Storage-rooms, Montgomery Block, 2614 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED 5-ROOM FLAT at 1627 Wabash-av.; price $40 per month. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, CORNER, 7 ROOMS; all improvements; cheap. Corner Prairie-av. and 33d-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 4, 6, AND 8 ROOMS, NEAR business centre, to responsible tenant. J. A. BLOOD, R. 5, 147 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOUR, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOM flats, all improvements. Inquire at 420 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, 494 MADISON-ST., 5 rooms and bath; very superior; handsomely papered. See it. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

TO RENT—TO YOUNG COUPLES—NICE, 3-ROOM, brick flats, 840 Madison-st.; $10 and $12. N. T. GASSETTE, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3-ROOM FLATS, MODERN IMPROVEments; nicely arranged for light housekeeping. 241 West Madison-st.; 6-room flat, 767 West Congress-st. 5-room flat, 49 South Peoria-st., cheap. WM. HALE THOMPSON, 239 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, 260 CONGRESS-ST., and 4-room flat, 33 Tilden, between Morgan and Aberdeen-sts.

TO RENT—$25; 192 WINCHESTER-AV., CHOICE 7-room flat; very light and modern.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW CORNER FLAT—5 rooms; every improvement; good location for physician or dentist; $25. 1302 Madison. Key at 1298.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A CHOICE FLAT OF 6 ROOMS AND bath convenient to Hyde Park trains, cable-cars, and Board of Trade trains; rooms all good size, light, and handsomely decorated. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT. S.w. cor. State and Adams-sts. R. 12, over hat store.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom. 1616 Wabash-av., flat A.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; low prices to permanent parties. 1829 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN A GOOD neighborhood. 1914 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—160 ELEGANT ROOMS, 25C TO $1 DAILY, $1, $2, and $3 weekly. Mackinac House, 330 State.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM. 1815 Michigan-av.—second flat.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS with all conveniences. 2226 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE; ALSO LARGE back room, furnished or unfurnished, in private family. 384 North State-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR MARRIED couple or single gentlemen in newly furnished house. 209 Dearborn-av., opposite Union Club.

TO RENT—386 LA SALLE-AV., 2 FURNISHED rooms. References exchanged.

TO RENT—2 WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, every convenience; private family. References. 355 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR; GAS, bath; suitable for two gentlemen. 276 Sheffield-av., corner Garfield, 1st flat.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM in private family. 383 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms. 248 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room, convenient to business centre. R F 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—

ELEGANT STORE.

Corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st., Argyle Building, now occupied by A. A. Devore & Son. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE AND BASEMENT (together or separate), southeast corner Chicago-av. and Wells-st.; plate-glass fronts, 50x50 feet, cheap. ENGERS & COOK, Rooms 31 and 32 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—STORE—192 CLARK-ST. INQUIRE AT 194, Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 370 SOUTH CLARK-ST. LAWRENCE P. CONOVER, 90 La Salle-st., Room 42.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PLATE-GLASS-FRONT store, suitable for drug store, notions, or any kind of business; rent cheap. 345 Madison-st. Barber shop, 337 Madison-st., $35; both have nice living rooms and basement.

TO RENT—STORE, 258 NORTH CLARK-ST. Will rent cheap to a good tenant. Inquire at 260.

TO RENT—SPLENDID STORE AND LOFTS—308 Dearborn-st.; low rent. J. T. DALE, 20 Tribune Building.

Offices.

TO RENT—

IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING.

Large, well lighted offices.

FIRE PROOF BUILDING.

Electric light, first-class elevator service. Apply at Room 615.

TO RENT—UNDER HALF PRICE, LARGE, CLEAN, light offices at 167 Washington-st.; also Caledonian Hall there that will seat about 500.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF OFFICE, WITH PRIvate room and vault. Commercial interests only; $25 per month. Call at Room 96, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—21,000 square feet, second, third, and fourth floors, each 40x175, together or separately, Nos. 212 and 214 Randolph-st.; elevator, front and rear entrance, well lighted; very centrally located; cheap if taken at once. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR ALL manufacturing purposes, on Clinton-st., near Lake, with power and elevators; building unsurpassed for plenty of light, strength, and conveniences for receiving and shipping; low insurance rates. Apply to E. W. BLATCHFORD, cor. Clinton and Fulton-sts.

TO RENT—A light, dry, and desirable basement, 40x40 feet. 122 and 124 Michigan-st. Apply to SHERMAN HALL & CO., 122 Michigan-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY—A COMpletely furnished residence of about 15 rooms on the North Side east of Wells-st.; first-class in every respect. Address F 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE FLAT OR house, with roomers and boarders. Address F 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED—A FIRST-class modern residence north of Thirtieth-st., for an excellent tenant. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WARMED ROOM OR room and board in a private family; South Side. Address F 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED rooms, centrally located, with or without board. Address, stating price, with full particulars, F 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COMFORTABLE ROOM by a gentleman in private family on Wabash or Michigan-av. State price. Address F 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN DESIRES neatly furnished single room in private, well bred family, on North or South Side, for $40 per month. Best local reference. Address R R 80, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITH NO DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.,

ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST.

OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

A RIGHT PLACE TO BORROW MONEY—THE Citizens' Loan Association advances money at the most reasonable rates on household goods, pianos, horses, or any other personal property in a perfectly private and confidential manner; best terms, time and payments as you desire. Apply at Room 10, 38 Fifth-av., Times Building.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK LOANS money upon approved names, commercial and secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral of all kinds at market rates. 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CERTIFICATE 42; 50 SHARES; FACE value $500; "Casper Creek Oil and Mining Company," Omaha, said to be worth 25 per cent; for $60. F 27, Tribune office.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN HYDE PARK AND Englewood; money on hand. E. N. WEART & CO., 143 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines; same bought; send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 73, 88 Washington-st., Chicago.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. B. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN SUMS of $1,000 and over at lowest rates. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 168 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 1 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ALWAYS ON HAND IN large or small sums, as desired; very favorable terms for good real-estate securities. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY IN SUMS of $500 and upward. Inquire at the Union Trust Co., 123 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATE ON REAL estate. VAN VLISSINGEN, 91 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AT lowest current rates; no delay. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MORTGAGE LOANS MADE PROMPTLY AT current rates by TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TWO 6 PER CENT MORTGAGES FOR SALE—$3,750 and $2,500 on first-class improved Chicago real estate. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

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$2,000 TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON city and suburban real estate. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, Room 5, 116 La Salle-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit. JULIUS WAHL, 218 La Salle-st., Room 615.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED property at 6 per cent; 2 per cent commission; no delay; money on hand. GOLDY & ZURBURG, 92 La Salle-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PIANOFORTE TAUGHT AT PUPILS' HOMES by a lady educated abroad under the best masters. Her method is thorough, and is the only one which gives the clear and brilliant touch so seldom heard here. Address R R 84, Tribune office.

METCALF'S DANCING ACADEMIES—186 BLUE Island-av., Mondays and Thursdays; 127 22d-st., Tuesdays and Fridays; 855 Congress-st., Wednesdays and Saturdays. For circulars address 2457 Michigan-av. Juvenile classes open Congress-st., Oct. 6, 10:30 a. m. Twenty-second-st., Oct. 6, 1 p. m.

MARGARET FULLER'S NIECE, HELEN Fuller Nicholas, will explain to language students a rapid method of acquiring fluency in speaking French and German. Explanatory lessons Friday and Saturday at 5 and 8 p. m. Central Music-Hall, Room 21.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—DICTATION for advanced writers of all systems, $1.25 a week. Business houses promptly supplied from this class. First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. HANNA.

MUNSON & PITMAN SHORTHAND—PRIVATE instruction only. Thorough, practical course by mail, $5. WM. MARK, 520 Opera-House.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY—(UNDER THE DIRECtion of the Servite Sisters) southwest corner of West Van Buren-st. and Albany-av., Chicago, Ill. One of the largest and most thoroughly equipped and successful institutions for young ladies in the United States. The musical department is unsurpassed. Full courses of study. Exceptionally fine advantages. Pupils can enter at any time. Send for catalogue. MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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ANOTHER INVOICE OF OLD COINS AND RARE postage stamps received today. For sale by STEVENS & CO., 42 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, State and Jackson-sts.

HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, AND NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANOS AND KIMBALL ORGANS.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

The following are 7⅓ oct., with carved legs:

2 Kimballs ... $85, $95 | 1 Gorham ... $125
1 Voss & Son ... $100 | 1 Kurtzman ... $125
1 Lindeman ... $110 | 1 Knabe ... $125

Also several second-hand square pianos suitable for beginners from $25 to $75.

One Hallet & Thompson Baby Grand, $150; and two Hallet & Davis, one Weber, one Chickering, two Emerson, and several Kimball Upright Pianos at special bargains for this week.

TIME PAYMENTS received on all sales.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

A FIRST-CLASS PIANO—SHONINGER. Fine tone, perfect action; durability guaranteed; manufacturer's prices. New pianos to rent. B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! To make room for our large fall stock we offer the following bargains:

1 octave square piano ... $65
1 octave square piano ... 85
Hallet & Davis square grand, good as new ... 200
Knabe concert grand, good condition ... 250
Gabler upright, used very little ... 200
Chickering square, fine condition,
Chickering square, good as new, } Special bargains.
Chickering upright, full size.

E. G. NEWELL & CO., 228 State-st.

BURDETT ORGANS—MATCHLESS FOR TONE and durability.

WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS—The popular favorites.

LYON & HEALY ORGANS.

REED-PIPE ORGANS—For churches and chapels.

ÆOLIAN ORGANS—Self-playing, with or without key-board.

SECOND-HAND ORGANS, ranging in price from $20 to $45; sold for cash or time to suit purchasers. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

CELEBRATED SOHMER PIANOS ARE PREferred by leading musicians. Sohmer's patent repeating action and pianissimo pedal makes them superior to all others. Steger pianos are the best medium price pianos in the world. Special bargains in second hand pianos. 1 Steinway, 1 Chickering, 1 Bauer, 1 C. F. Lighte, 1 Higgins. 3 almost new upright pianos from $125 up. Every piano fully warranted to be as represented or money refunded. Cash or time payments. STEGER & CO., 238-240 State-st., N. W. cor. Jackson, 2d floor.

CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS—Instruments of the highest grade sold on their merits at the lowest possible prices. Pianos rented and exchanged. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., 237 State-st.

ESTEY & CAMP

Have a number of fine bargains in second hand pianos taken in exchange for Decker Bros. and Estey uprights and grands, among which is a fine Steinway & Sons, restrung and refinished, as good as new, only $340; a nearly new Decker Brothers 7⅓ oct., a magnificent instrument, only $250; a fine Haines Bros. at $200; also three new but a trifle shopworn Bradburys at cost to close them out; a four corner fancy case Estey & Camp only $250; besides many excellent instruments of various makes ranging from $20 up. Also a new upright together with stool and scarf only $200. Easy payments if desired. Pianos to rent from $3 to $7.

ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st. and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

JUST THE THING FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS!

A Decker Brothers' parlor grand piano, very little used, and a great bargain at $425.

A Steck concert grand, nearly new, only $650, and a Weber concert grand at $525.

Any one of the above instruments is especially well adapted to the use of public halls and Sunday-school rooms. Sold on installments if desired.

ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st. and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS. Offer a choice selection of 50 second-hand pianos, many of them standard makes. These instruments are undergoing thorough repairs, rendering them serviceable for a number of years. Prices range from $25 and upwards. Sold for cash or time to suit purchasers.

ONE ARION CABINET GRAND UPRIGHT PIano, 7⅓ octaves, in good order, with stool and spread, $125. W. W. Kimball Co., State and Jackson-sts.

STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS, AS WE MUST have room for new goods this month. FIRE! WATER! SMOKE! STULTZ AND BAUER UPRIGHT PIANOS. Slightly injured (cases only, inside perfect) by moving and smoked at the recent music fire (two doors from our present address) on Wabash-av. Big discounts. All the 7⅓-octave cabinet grands, good as before the fire.

Also 1 Steinway, 1 Knabe, 2 Hallet & Davis, 1 Weber, and other pianos. Cash or easy payments.

Violins, guitars, banjos, accordions, mandolins, drums, flutes, bows, cases, harmonicas, etc. CHICAGO MUSIC CO., 148 and 150 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BARGAIN—GROCERY STORE, STOCKED ELEgant; fixtures grand; there is besides general stock 100 boxes soap, 30 barrels flour, 10 barrels sugar, 25 cases corn, 100 cases other goods, 2 horses, 15 ton of coal; all for $1,550. DOLAN, 168 Washington.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY AND MARKET FOR sale; one of the best on West Side and doing a good business, owner going out of business; if you want to do business investigate: no cranks or land sharks need apply. F 47, Tribune office.

A VALUABLE TRADE NEWSPAPER PROPerty published in New York City will be sold in October, 1888. Bona fide purchasers may communicate respecting same until Oct. 10th with MR. L. H. CRALL, Potter Building, New York City.

FOR SALE—A SMALL STOCK OF HARDWARE, coal, and feed business, and nine-year lease of lots that buildings are located on; buildings rent for $30 per month, or party could continue the said business, as trade is all established.

Location one mile from Kansas City, Mo., and on good paved street.

Ill-health the cause of selling out. Address Lock Box 513, Armourdale, Kansas.

FOR SALE—PROFITABLE STATIONERY BUSIness in the beautiful City of St. Paul, very centrally located; low rent; making $20 to $40 a day; for sale at a bargain; invoice $2,000. It is the most attractive store in the city, including blank books, office supplies, stationery, fancy goods, toys, fine leather goods, moldings, and picture frames; death in family reason for selling: splendid opportunity for an energetic man. Address F O 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS PROPERTY, DOing a good business; will sell business and property together or separate. Apply to L. MULLEN, hardware store, Kensington, Ill.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY AND MARKET IN A1 neighborhood; doing good cash business; owner going West and will sell at a bargain. R 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 14-ROOM HOUSE ON North Side, full of roomers; great sacrifice if taken at once. 154 Dearborn-st., Room 212.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE; WEST SIDE; GOOD location; a bargain. R. CONDON, 887 West Adams.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT DOING GOOD BUSIness in the centre of city; price low. Address F 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class grocery in good location; good reason given for selling. Apply at 3766 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—MY ELEGANT 5-ROOM FLAT, COMpletely furnished, a fine home; North Side, 10 minutes' walk down-town; rent, $25 only; a great bargain. Address E 75, Tribune office.

THE ROCHESTER STEEL MAT CO.

OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

Wants a responsible party who will carry $2,500 worth of goods in stock to take the agency for the exclusive sale of their goods for the City of Chicago. To the right party liberal terms will be made.

Sample of goods may be seen and information obtained by calling on W. C. SPELMAN, Palmer House, Chicago.

THE RIGHT MAN WITH $1,000 CAN SECURE an interest in an established business; must be active and competent to take entire charge; no competition. Address F 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE INTEREST IN AN ESTablished down-town lunch room or furnished rooms. F 37, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE FANCY DRY goods and notion house in Chicago, doing a large and successful business, would take an active partner if experienced in the line and with about $50,000 capital. Address E 41, Tribune office.

VETERINARY (DANE) WANTED—A YOUNG man with a small capital as partner. Address F 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNERSHIP—HAVING $10,000 TO $25,000 and good bank references, would take an active interest in some well-established business that can show upon investigation fair profits with a good future; all communications held in confidence. Address PARTNERSHIP, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER IN REAL ESTATE OFfice. Address F 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—MANAGING PARTNER A IN DRUG store doing a business of between $5,000 and $6,000 a year; stock will invoice a little over $3,000. Address J. L. KRETCHIE, Iroquois, Dak.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences purchased without delay. F, 2235 Calumet-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—SMALL OFFICE SAFE, CHEAP. 8 South Jefferson-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE STEEL HOT AIR FURNACE, ALSO steel heaters for hard or soft coal, to heat large rooms or small houses without expense of air pipes, registers, etc. Send for circular to Chicago & Erie Stove Company, 173 Lake-st.

ANY PARTY OF ABUNDANT MEANS AND ARtistic taste desiring to purchase the finest specimen of painting by Joseph Coomans in Chicago address X 10, Tribune office.

CAROLINE T. STORRS ESTATE—ALL PERSONS who have in their possession any goods or effects belonging to the late Caroline T. Storrs (Mrs. Emery A. Storrs), or who know where any such goods or effects may be found, will confer a favor by reporting same to the executors, BYRON L. SMITH, Room 8 Home Insurance Building, or CHAS. L. HUTCHINSON, Corn Exchange Bank.

COLLECTIONS OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY ATtended to by an attorney of experience. Address F 36, Tribune office.

CAMPAIGN BUTTONS AND BADGES FOR CLUBS and individuals at lowest jobbing rates. Novelty Card and Advertising Co., 193 Monroe-st.

HOT AIR FURNACES. THE "HOT BLAST" AND "Faultless" are economical, durable, and powerful heaters. We guarantee our work and prices. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 88 and 90 Wabash-av.

SEAL GARMENTS TO ORDER; BEST MATERIAL, perfect fit. ETTLINGER, Furrier, 133-135 State-st., next to Mandel Bros.

TAKE NOTICE—EXCURSION TO PHOENIX, Arizona, leaves Chicago Thursday, Oct. 4, 1888. The colony under the management of Charles W. Mills of Phoenix, Ariz., will leave Chicago as above, via the Santa Fe route, and will have a tourist sleeping-car from Chicago to Phoenix without change. For particulars call at office of the Santa Fe Route, 212 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

The safe of Mrs. Shriver of No. 908 Basil avenue was broken open Tuesday afternoon and money, jewelry, and rare coins taken. Yesterday she swore out a warrant for a person whom she suspects.

A permit was yesterday taken out by Francis P. Owings to erect the fourteen-story office-building now in course of construction at the southeast corner of Adams and Dearnborn streets. It will cost $165,000.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 50° above zero; 9 a. m., 52°; 10 a. m., 53°; 11 a. m., 55°; 12 m., 56°; 1 p. m., 57°; 3 p. m., 56°; 5 p. m., 55°. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.37; 5 p. m., 29.56.

Coopers from all portions of the United States are in session at No. 2595 Halsted street. Delegates from fifty-three local assemblies were present. The convention will endeavor to form a National trade district, uniting the local assemblies into one body.

Charles Burger, a teamster, living at No. 9 Reese street, was driving a load of stone past the corner of Southport and Webster avenues at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the wheel of his wagon struck against a stone. Burger was thrown from his seat and the hind wheel of the wagon passed over his head, killing him instantly.

At a meeting of the Central Park Presbyterian church Wednesday evening in Occidental Hall, Madison street and Sacramento avenue, a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. P. R. Ross, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ingersoll, Ontario. Mr. Ross, who has preached most acceptably at the Central Park Church, has telegraphed his probable acceptance of the call.

The Illinois Central has as yet made no move towards securing an appeal from the decision in the Lake-Front case entered last Monday, but it is quite certain that the case will be taken up before the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Ayer, the company's counsel, is away from the city this week but is expected to return tomorrow. Mr. Wood, his assistant, said yesterday that an appeal would doubtless be taken.

Mrs. Dolan, the woman who shot twice at her sister Wednesday afternoon at No. 208 Randolph street, was held to the Criminal Court in $800 by Justice Scully for assault with intent to kill. Agnes Russet, the sister who escaped so narrowly from death, says Mrs. Dolan shot more because she was insanely jealous than because she believed her sisters were trying to steal her boys. Mrs. Dolan's husband has been boarding with Miss Russet for some months.

A lady dressed in deep mourning waited through the session in Justice Scully's court yesterday morning and then followed him into his private office. The lady was Mrs. Mary Thompson of No. 135 North Green street, and she wanted a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Kate Little, who went off with her set of false teeth. "It's but little I care for the eating," she said to the Justice; "it's only for the looks. You see, it was a good set, and it fitted me beautifully." A warrant was made out for the arrest of Kate Little.

A sad case came up before Judge Prendergast yesterday. Mrs. Maggie S. Coppernoll, a beautiful young woman, was being tested as to her sanity. She was married a year ago to Fred Coppernoll of No. 3358 Champlain street. While in childbirth Sept. 5 Mrs. Coppernoll lost her mind. Her dark brown hair hung streaming in rolls around her shoulders. She was oblivious of the testimony that was being given, as she rested her pretty head on her husband's shoulder and looked lovingly into his eyes. Judge Prendergast and the jury looked sorrowfully on the scene, but adjudged the young woman insane.

Indicted Trustees.

Ex-School Trustee Daniel Ackerman, and Trustees James Doran, Patrick J. Moran, Richard Shaw, and John Rolston of Brighton Park were indicted yesterday. The quintet is charged with a number of boodle transactions in school deals, and it is alleged that they have by means of fraudulent warrants on the County Treasurer obtained over $5,000 for school supplies which were never delivered. True bills were returned against all of the accused, who gave bail in the sum of $2,500 each.

A Merry Quartette Arrested.

A quartette giving their names as Mrs. Maud Clark of Frankfort, Ky., Mrs. Blanche Peabody of Syracuse, N. Y., Nelson Dunham Jr., and Edward R. West were arrested and locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station yesterday afternoon. The party had been holding a sängerfest during the night in a building opposite the station. Their merriment disgusted the owner of the building, who swore out a warrant for their arrest. The women live on Michigan avenue, near Peck court. West is said to be connected with Hooley's Theatre. One of the young women said that the other had been taken sick and could not be removed from the room, and so she remained also.

GLEANINGS FROM TRAVELERS.

A Minnesota Man's Views of Politics—Labor Questions in England.

Congressman Thomas Wilson of Minnesota was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He said to a TRIBUNE reporter that he was going home to look after his election, having been renominated by acclamation. He could not say that he had no doubt of his reëlection, for his district, politically speaking, had been against him; but he relied upon the independent vote, as he did when he first ran for Congress. With reference to the Presidential election, his chief source of information was one-sided, his talk being with Democrats and his reports being Democratic, and therefore he was not able to judge of the strength of the Republicans. He thought there was a large vote coming to the front this fall about which there was great uncertainty. Mr. Wilson introduced the bill giving President Cleveland the power asked for in his retaliation message. He had no idea that the Senate would act on the bill, nor did he believe that the Senate would get its tariff bill through and present it to the House. In fact, the indications were that Congress was practically through with its business, the few Congressmen remaining at Washington being there for the sole purpose of preventing any new legislation and waiting for some one to make the first move for an adjournment sine die. Discussing the President's first message on the tariff, Mr. Wilson said that, looking upon it from a purely party standpoint, it was an unfortunate document, but otherwise it was a courageous step for a President to take, and the fact that it had set the people to thinking and studying the tariff question ought to convince the people of Mr. Cleveland's sincerity and wisdom.

Charles Bates of London, England, who came over on the City of New York, says that they were nineteen hours helpless in midocean, and that if it had not been for clear weather none of the passengers would be in America today. The trouble with her machinery was owing to the fact that it was not first put together on shore, a neglect caused by the hurry to catch the fall business. Mr. Bates, who is an extensive land-owner in England, says his wheat lands would not bring a rental of $1 an acre, whereas a few years ago he received $7 an acre for the same. Wheat from the United States had made agricultural pursuits unprofitable in England. The cry for bread by the army of idlers around Trafalgar Square had ceased because the police had not allowed a horde of good-for-nothings to get the upper hand of law and order. There had been great depression in trade in England which had created some poverty, but the rabble clamorous for governmental support was not made up of the worthy poor, nor did it consist of workingmen, but was composed of a class who shunned labor in times of prosperity and believed in a division of property. Mr. Bates was of the opinion that the Irish troubles would fast disappear when compulsory education was effected and the church, recruited from the peasantry, ceased to control.

THE YOUNG METHODISTS.

Second Day's Session of the Convention in the First Church.

The Young People's Methodist Alliance opened the second day of their convention yesterday with an address by the Rev. Dr. John Williamson, whose subject was "Man Talking with God." He upheld the Lord's Prayer as a guide for man and the most important clause in it was "lead us not into temptation." Willis Cooper of Michigan followed Dr. Williamson and spoke on church training schools, as did also Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer of the Chicago training school.

"How to reach the people in the great cities" was the subject of a paper by S. A. Kean, who suggested several methods by which it could be done. He proposed mission churches in the poorer and more crowded portions of the city, Sunday-schools, the kindergarten, and the house to house visiting as the most effective channels through which to reach the masses. He referred to the Halsted Street Methodist Church, in which he is personally interested, as an example of what might be done in this direction.

The afternoon session was opened by the Rev. R. W. Bland, who spoke on the "Bible Idea of Sanctification." After a song by Prof. Nickle, Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer spoke on "Amusements." Mrs. Meyer was particularly severe on the stage as an amusement, characterizing it as unnecessary and harmful in its tendency. Mr. B. F. Jacobs of Chicago followed Mrs. Meyer with an address on "Soul Winning." He said one necessary factor in the work was the memorizing of the Scripture. After a song by Prof. Nickle, Miss Laura A. Pierce told about the work of the Visiting Committee of the alliance. She was followed by Mrs. Robinson, an evangelist, who said a few words to the young people. The session closed with a love feast in which all joined.

The evening service was opened with an address by Prof. Nickle, who gave several instances of conversions which had been made through the influence of song services. After the address Prof. Nickle sang "How Can I Live Without Jesus?" President Henry Date conducted a brief service of song and prayer, and was followed by Dr. J. L. Hurlbut of New York, who spoke on the subject, "Our Boys and Girls."

Mr. Date introduced Dr. Hugh Johnson of Toronto as a man who lived 569 miles nearer heaven than Chicago. He said it was a city which had a reform Mayor who meant business; Chicago had a reform Mayor who did not mean business. In Toronto a big brewer opened his saloon Sunday and the Mayor had him put in jail Monday morning. He wished we had a Mayor like that in Chicago. Dr. Johnson spoke on the "Qualifications for Successful Christian Work by Our Young People." He was followed by Mr. S. A. Kean, who called for a collection for the benefit of the alliance.

GARDNER'S UNPLEASANT PLIGHT.

Strong Evidence Presented Yesterday Against the Opium Smuggler.

Erwin A. Gardner, the man charged with wholesale opium smuggling and the theft of 240 pounds of the drug from the Ogdensburg, N. Y., custom-house by substituting wooden blocks for the packages, will have a hard time to disentangle himself from the meshes of the law. Assistant District Attorney Harris made a strong case against him yesterday in the preliminary hearing before Commissioner Hoyne. Gardner was arrested Aug. 15 last at May Luke Wing's grocery store on West Madison street while dickering on an opium trade with a Chinaman.

Mr. Hains conducted the examination for the Government and Capt. Black appeared for Gardner. In his opening statement Mr. Hains said he would prove that Gardner had smuggled opium and had entered into a conspiracy with John W. Stone, N. H. Lyttle, and William J. Comminsky for the purpose of removing opium from the Ogdensburg Custom-House, which had been partly successful.

Morris F. Holahan, Chief of the Government Secret Service in New York City, was the first witness called. He testified to having known Gardner some months before his arrest for smuggling opium. In February last he had received instructions to proceed to Ogdensburg, N. Y., and investigate the custom-house. There was at the time 700 pounds of smuggled opium in the building. After Gardner's arrest in Chicago he received instructions again from the Government to proceed to Ogdensburg and arrest Stone, Lyttle, and Comminsky. An investigation about the custom-house revealed the fact that a portion of the smuggled opium had been removed from a trunk and wooden blocks substituted. A search in Stone's room resulted in discovering small blocks exactly similar to those in the dummy opium boxes. From that time the web of evidence gathered fast around Gardner. Robert Simon, a porter of the Palmer House, identified Gardner as the man who had taken out a trunk from the baggage room Aug. 15, the day of the arrest. Step by step the trunk's journey was followed. Pat Darling, a teamster, said he had loaded the trunk on his wagon and hauled it according to Gardner's instructions to No. 384 Wabash avenue. He had dumped it there on the sidewalk, and glancing around as he left he noticed another expressman hauling the trunk away.

David Easly, the next witness, said he had hauled the trunk up Van Buren street to Leavitt and West Madison. A Chinaman had hired him. All of these witnesses identified the trunk. George Root and Michael Muell, tinners, said that they had made tin boxes for Gardner about Aug. 10. The tin boxes, filled with the dummy wooden blocks, were produced, and the tinners identified them. The cross-examination failed to shake the testimony of the witnesses.

The Government rested its case, but first a number of letters from G. W. Stone to Gardner were put in evidence. They furnished interesting matter which Gardner hardly seemed to relish. The letters tended to prove that a conspiracy existed between Gardner and the other prisoners.

Until yesterday it was never known that the Government officials "caught on" to the stuff and trunk at the Palmer House. This came out yesterday.

Gardner, it appears, is an old hand at the business. Formerly in the Government's employ as a secret agent, he had long been suspected of abetting, if not actually engaged in, smuggling. He had been in Seattle, Wash. Ty., in San Francisco, and other places. The Government officials knew him well, but he was too shrewd for the detectives and somehow or other was never caught. Last summer the Chicago officials were notified from the west that some smuggled opium would probably be disposed of in this city. Gardner's description was sent, and instructions to watch for the man were given. It was while watching for a clew that some unexpected assistance came to Chief Crowley. Moy Anke Wing, a Chinaman located at No. 379 West Madison street, informed Mr. Crowley that a certain party had approached him and offered to sell all the opium he wanted at $11 a pound. Moy Wing pretended that he wished to buy some, and Gardner told him he had a trunkful at the Palmer. While trying to sell some of the opium to Moy Wing Gardner was arrested. The case will be resumed Saturday morning.

TO FIGHT HEAVY CLAIMS.

The Corporation Counsel Will Make It Lively for Jackson Street Property-Owners.

Corporation Counsel Green is preparing to give the claimants for heavy damages on account of the erection of the Jackson street bridges and approaches a lively fight in the courts. That the claims are exorbitant goes without saying. Judge Green exhibits the following letter received yesterday from a well-known citizen:

"*Dear Sir:* I noticed in the public prints that suits have been commenced against the city for damages caused by the building of the approaches and bridge at Jackson street. I wish to say in this connection that in a conversation I had with Mr. Ephraim Cummings, one of the oldest and best posted real estate men of our city, who has had much to do with property in that locality, he expressed himself freely to the effect that the property has been greatly benefited instead of damaged. His reasoning is good, and Mr. Cummings can and will explain this to the satisfaction of any court and jury so as to save the city from a heavy assessment.

"W. B. ROGERS,
No. 415 West Monroe street."

The Mr. Cummings alluded to above is Mr. E. A. Cummings of the real estate firm.

The Corporation Counsel can point to cases sustaining his views that benefits have been taken into account as well as damages since the adoption of the new Constitution. An Elgin case was decided by the Supreme Court as follows:

"If private property is damaged by a change in the grade of a street, the recovery must be measured by the extent of the pecuniary loss. If it is benefited as much as damaged there can be no recovery, and it is error to refuse testimony to show that fact. If the property is worth as much after the improvement as before, then there is no damage done to the property."

A FAIR BATCH OF DIVORCES.

Ground Out by the Courts at a Lively Rate.

Judge Collins went into the divorce milling again yesterday. A unique case was that of John Leonardt, whose wife eloped with Frank Messo. Leonardt, who is a baker by trade, had to be out almost every night. Messo, who boarded with the couple, so put in his time that in a few months he had induced Mrs. Leonardt to fly with him. He got his divorce.

Hobart Durant said, brusquely, "My wife ran away with another man." In two minutes he proved the truth of his assertion, and he was granted his divorce.

Mrs. Sniderski explained to the Judge that she married her husband for love at 17. Sniderski would beat her for fun because she couldn't make both ends meet on $3 a week. She was divorced.

Miss Emma L. Smart's husband was a good-for-nothing booby, who sponged on her earnings until she could endure it no longer. In 1881 he went to California. Now he is in Australia.

John Whiteman told the court of an accidental discovery of a note addressed to Mrs. Laura Whiteman, his wife. This so explained her frequent absences from home that she confessed. Two weeks after marriage they were living apart.

Etta Gabel was divorced from Frank A., her husband, because of drunkenness; James A. Carey from his wife Martha because of desertion; Amelia Kargas from Matthew Kargas for infidelity; and Georgie Aylin and Amanda Henderson each against her respective spouse for cruelty.

"It Is a Campaign of Information."

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* It is an indisputable fact that Gen. Harrison has gained in popular respect and admiration every day since he was nominated; and it is quite as true that his competitor has steadily lost ground during the same time, and does not stand as well today by 25 per cent as he did when the St. Louis Convention adjourned.

Westbrook Gets a New Trial.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—William E. Westbrook, convicted of the murder of William Gross, a saloonkeeper at Blue Mound, in July, 1887, received news today that the Supreme Court had sent the case back to Macon County for a new trial.

Sealskin garments made to order. Repairing and altering tastefully executed at reasonable prices at D. Leiewer's fur manufactory, 202 State street, corner of Adams.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Make Housekeepers of Your Girls," is the subject of an article in the October *Ladies' Home Journal and Practical Housekeeper*, now at the news-stands—six cents.

By the way, if you send 10 cents in silver or stamps you will get four numbers, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas numbers, both of which are to be extraordinary.

This magazine, which is nearing a million subscribers, shows what can be done by numbers. It costs no more to write for a million than for a few. It costs but little apiece for paper and printing and binding. The cost is in getting at it and stopping between.

We are always at it; never stopping. *Ladies' Home Journal*, Philadelphia.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

Ayer's Ague Cure is warranted to cure all cases of malaria. Sold by druggists. Price $1.

Weak, Nervous, and Debilitated Men and Women,

AND ALL INVALIDS SEEKING

Health, Strength, and Energy,

SHOULD AVOID DRUGS, SECRET MEDICINES, ETC., AND SEND FOR

"The Review," or "Health and Strength Regained."

An Illustrated Journal, Published for Their Benefit.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS. HEALTH AND STRENGTH REGAINED.

COPIES FREE.

It Treats on Health, Hygiene, Physical Culture, and Medical Subjects,

And is a complete Encyclopædia of information for suffering humanity afflicted with long-standing, chronic, nervous, exhausting, or painful diseases. Every subject that bears on health and human happiness receives attention in its pages, and the many questions asked by ailing persons and invalids who have despaired of a cure are answered, and valuable information is volunteered to all who are in need of medical advice. No similar work has ever been published. Every sick or ailing person should have it.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN, and others who suffer from nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, premature decline, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. Everything such sufferers wish to know is given in its pages. If in need of medical aid or counsel, read it before "doctoring" or investing in medicines or appliances of any description, and you will save time, money, and disappointment. If using medicine or medical treatment of any kind, read it and learn the better way.

THE REVIEW exposes the frauds practiced by quacks and medical impostors who profess to "practice medicine," and points out the only safe, simple, and effective road to health, vigor, and bodily energy.

Beware of sham curative articles called Shields, Generators, Girdles, Pads, Brushes, Corsets, Clothing, Plasters, etc., now deceptively advertised as Electric, Voltaic, or Magnetic. These articles are as entirely spurious as the advertisements concerning them are insidious. This can be easily detected by a simple test which is fully explained in THE REVIEW.

"THE REVIEW" tells afflicted persons who desire to treat their own cases at home by electricity were the pioneer and only reliable Electric Belt can be had at one-half the price usually charged.

Electric Belts and all curative appliances are treated upon—all about them. Belts on thirty days' trial (?) and other fallacies reviewed. Thousands of dollars saved nervous debility sufferers and others by the advice given.

Reader, are you afflicted, and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms, or class of symptoms, meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from bad health in any of its many forms, consequent on a lingering nervous, chronic, or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to the loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, urinary organs, liver, or blood in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, or other aches and pains? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, with your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? There are thousands of young men, middle-aged, and old who suffer from nervous and physical debility. There are thousands of females broken down in health and spirits, who from false modesty or neglect prolong their suffering.

Why further neglect your health or future happiness, or continue to be dosed, drugged, or quacked, when THE REVIEW, which costs you nothing, teaches the true and only way to permanent health, strength, and vigor? THE REVIEW, or HEALTH AND STRENGTH REGAINED, contains particulars and information worth thousands to suffering humanity. THE REVIEW is now in its tenth year of publication. Complete copies mailed free. Address

Publishers of THE REVIEW, 1164 Broadway, New York.

Now is the time to apply, as you may not see this notice again. *Send your address on postal card TODAY.*

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Frank Sharen, Anna Cahill	25—22
W. Kissack, Seymour, Ill., Mrs. Fannie Fogleson, same	49—38
Edward Measer, Ida Block, Cheltenham	21—18
Martin Wenzil, Kathanna Matlach	29—23
Ira Parker, Jefferson, Harriet E. Rowlett, same	30—22
Carl J. Felt, Lake View, Ellen C. Larson	24—22
J. Nussbaumer, Lake View, H. Wokel, same	23—23
Nickolas Schwinnen, Lizzie Britton	21—18
S. Clifford Payson, Mary C. Green	23—21
Edward Wallschlaeger, Amalie Giersch	25—17
Josef Kencl, Marijanna Girczinska	25—20
Charles Klint, Dora Furstman	23—18
John Szczepansky, Minnie Smiskal	24—18
Fred Kilbourn, Mary Bereno, Lake View	21—18
Alex. A. Hylen, Mathilda C. Berg	30—29
James H. Christian, Mary J. McMeekin	22—21
William W. White, Letitia E. Sherrard	23—23
Charles A. Dereamer, Davis Range, W. T., Ida J. Mosher, Ripton, O.	28—26
Karl Henke, Josephine Grzeczka	24—22
William H. Andrews, Kate Gresham	33—25
Adam Knopf, Katie Schoepf	28—28
Henry M. Shovad, Fannie Barnett	29—21
Richard C. Olsen, Lena Young	25—21
William Morrice, Mary Duguid	29—21
Ike Smith, Roseland, Tina Jacobs	35—20
Frank L. Snyder, Carrie Brandenburg	30—25
August Rudloff, Lake View, A. Wecker, same	30—18
Michael Martin, Augusta Person	25—29
Heinrich Seefurth, Ernestine Kleinfeldt	22—20
John Weinacker, Mary Hauk	29—18
Raphael Le Vasseur, Mrs. Jeanette C. De Claire	29—35
W. Goedert, Catharine Schoos, Bowmanville	28—23
E. Staade, Desplaines, Mary Gaeweke, same	22—20
Joseph B. Mullin, Dora Sweet	27—23
Thomas Lonergan, Julia O'Brien	26—25
Edward Harris, Julia O'Connor	26—23
Bertine P. Bonnell, Sarah C. Fitch	24—21
W. Zoellner, Lake View, Henriette Stube, same	26—22
Lan Geary, Meta Tiedeman	23—23
Carl Dietrich, Elisabeth Kohrer	30—22
Sander Masinsky, Mrs. Zette Doboowicz	45—38
Reinhold Weiss, Lake, Clara Hager, same	24—19
Sherman Slater, Della Pointer	23—22
John Strehle, Mary Eberhardt	28—20
George Wundel, Rosa Hahn	24—23
Frank Herrmann, Bertha Wunderlin	25—21
Josef Vrdsky, Maria Hamsova	23—22
Schall Tesmann, Elvina Gauger	23—22
Charles Peters, Bertha Koch	26—19
Harry W. Hoffheimer, Sophie Goldsmith	27—23
James E. Mathews, Mrs. Margaret T. Lincoln	29—35

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phoenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

ANDREW—Funeral of the late William A. Andrew today (Friday), at 11:30 a. m., from residence of his nephew, Charles Otis, No. 4947 Butterfield-st., thence by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

CROSSETTE—At Hinsdale, Thursday, Sept. 27, Willie Herbert, youngest son of Charles H. and Mary A. Crossette, aged 3 years and 2 months.

Funeral Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HORMAN—At Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 26, wife of Henry Horman, formerly of Chicago, late of St. Paul, aged 68 years.

Funeral from her daughter's residence, 350 Milwaukee-av., Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 12:30 p. m., to St. John's Evangelical Church, thence by carriages to Rosehill.

PHELAN—Wednesday, Sept. 26, Mrs. Mary Phelan (nee Fahey).

Funeral from her late residence, No. 3036 Lowe-av., today (Friday) at 9:30 o'clock, to All Saints' Church, thence from the N. W. Depot by cars to Calvary.

RAINBOW—Wednesday, Sept. 26, Laura V., daughter of Albert W. and Jennie Rainbow, aged 17 months.

Funeral Friday, Sept. 28, at 1:30 p. m., from residence, 1123 West Adams-st., by carriages, to Rosehill.

ROST—Sept. 27, William C. Rost Jr., aged 22 years 4 months 20 days.

Funeral Sept. 30, at 1:30 p. m., from his late residence, No. 148 Lytle-st., by carriages, to Forest Home Cemetery.

RICE—Sept. 27, 1888, at his residence, 3420 Archer-av., John, beloved husband of the late Margaret Rice, aged 95 years.

Funeral Sunday at 10 a. m. from St. Agnes' Church, Brighton Park, by carriages to Calvary.

☞ Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

STEVENSON—In this city, suddenly, of apoplexy, N. Henry Stevenson.

Funeral from his late residence, 406 Park-av., today, at 10:30 a. m. Interment private.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ATTENTION, BLAINE CLUB—IT IS EARNESTLY requested that all members of the Young Men's Blaine Club who intend to visit Indianapolis Saturday, Oct. 6, be in attendance without fail at the drill tonight at the Second Regiment Armory, on Michigan-av., at 8 o'clock sharp. It will be the last opportunity for being measured for uniforms, and as there are still a number of the members who have not had their measure taken the tailors will be on hand for that purpose.

GRAND RALLY GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING at Lincoln Park Congregational Church, corner Garfield-av. and Mohawk-st., Friday evening, Sept. 28. Tony Delight, the well-known Gospel temperance worker, will give his experience and conduct the service. Mrs. Adeline Louise Nellis of New York will sing several solos. Dr. Leavitt and others will be present.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS—FRIDAY, SEPT. 28—South Chicago, Winnipeg Block; speakers, Joseph Lane, Col. John C. Adair, and the Hon. L. D. Condee. Fifteenth Ward—Donahue's Hall, North-av. and Holt-st.; speakers, J. G. Tate and W. J. Luddy. Grand Crossing—Republican headquarters; speakers, C. A. Dibble and others. Fourteenth Ward—Schultz Hall, corner Robey and Division-sts.; speakers, Stephen A. Douglas and William S. Elliott Jr. Third Ward—Arlington Hall, Indiana-av. and Thirty-first-st.; speakers, Joel M. Longenecker, George C. Ingham, the Hon. C. H. Crawford, Col. Abner Taylor, and others. First Ward—Artfeld's Hall, No. 45b State-st.; speakers, John H. Humphrey, Robert M. Mitchell, H. J. Hayward, and Col. Abner Taylor.

SATURDAY, THE FEAST OF ST. MICHAEL AND All Angels, is the dedication anniversary of the Church of the Ascension. Solemn vespers will be sung Friday, the eve of the festival, at 8 p. m. The masses Saturday will be at 6:30, 7:15, and 9:30 a. m., and solemn high mass of the festival will be sung Sunday at 11 a. m. Company A Second Regiment Infantry, I. N. G., will attend this mass.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8 O'CLOCK at the rooms of the Union League Club, Mr. Lucius B. Swift of Indianapolis will deliver a lecture on "Our Political Parties and Civil Service Reform." Mr. Swift is a member of the Civil Service League of the United States, and has given great attention to the subject.

THE THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL hold a mass meeting this (Friday) evening, Sept. 28, at 8 o'clock, at Arlington Hall, and the Hon. D. W. Munn, George C. Ingham, Senator C. H. Crawford, Col. Abner Taylor, and the Hon. G. W. Byham will address the meeting. All are invited. Glee club.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Chicago Dental Society will be held in the Ethical Society Room, No. 45 Randolph-st., Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

THE TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN SOCIAL Club will hold a regular meeting this evening at their headquarters, 835 West Madison-st. The club will go with the excursion by the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad to Indianapolis tomorrow.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE REGULAR Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward on Friday evening, Sept. 28, at the corner of Robey and Division-sts. Good speakers will be in attendance.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE LIFE underwriters at the office of New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., 132 La Salle-st., on Saturday, Sept. 29, at 2:30 p. m., for the purpose of adopting appropriate resolutions over the death of Mr. N. H. Stevenson, who has been long associated with the life insurance interests of Chicago. A full attendance of all life insurance agents is requested.

C. P. FITCH,
W. H. MURPHY,
Committee.

THE LA SALLE-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, NEAR Division-st., is putting in a new organ, and has appointed Mr. John William Ellis of Englewood as organist and musical director. Mr. Ellis will form and train a large chorus choir, and attractive concerts will be given at the opening, about the beginning of November.

THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE New West Education Commission will be held in the club-room of the Sherman House in this city, Friday, Sept. 28, at 3 p. m. Your attendance is invited.

CARSON PIRIE & COMPANY

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

"ONE DOLLAR" SALE OF Muslin Underwear.

Night Gowns At $1.00. Mother Hubbard style, broad insertion between tucks, also solid tucked, yokes with neck and sleeves trimmed with Hamburg edgings and three rows down front of yoke.

Chemise At $1.00. All over Solid Embroidered Yokes, finished with feather-stitched beading, neck and sleeves, edge to match.

Drawers At $1.00. Fine Embroidered Ruffle, broad insertion between two clusters of tucks.

Skirts At $1.00. Walking length, good Muslin, with 9-inch Cambric Flounce and Torchon Lace Edge; insertion to match between tucks.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
1804 INDIANA-AV.,
ATTRACTIVE SALE
This Friday Morning, 10 o'clock,
VERY FINE
EMERSON PIANO,
Plush Parlor Suit, Marble-top Chamber Suits, Sideboard, Chairs, Good Carpets, Range, Stoves, General Household Effects. Family giving up housekeeping.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
OUR REGULAR
FURNITURE AND CARPET SALE.
Folding Beds, Lounges, a fine assortment of Bedding, and General Household Goods.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.,
SOLICIT TRIAL ORDERS FOR
SHIRTS.
Established 1863. All patterns preserved.

KNABE
Pianos. Sold only at
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
136 State-st.

HATS | CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Hats. Fall styles Silks and Derbys, representing all leading shapes for Dress and Business. 148 State-st.

Moved | Gunther's Confectionery From Madison-st. to large new store, 212 STATE-ST. Five doors south of ADAMS-ST.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.
The variety we show is unequaled in America, embracing as it does the Medium, Fine, and Extra Fine Products of the best known manufacturers of the world, including
Helroyd's Derby Ribbed Wool,
Natural Wool,
Silk and Wool,
Pure Silk,
Cashmere,
Camel's Hair,
Merino,
Balbriggan, &c.
Our stock embraces all sizes from 32 to 50 in Shirts and 26 to 50 in Drawers.
INSPECTION INVITED.
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

$30
OVERCOATS to order of the finest grades of imported Chinchillas, Kerseys, Meltons, &c., lined with the heaviest English Farmer Satins, and the best quality Silk Sleeve Linings, Silk Velvet Collars, Velvet Pockets, edges corded or stitched as you wish. Workmanship of the highest order, first-class in every way.
DAVIS BROS., Tailors,
48 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
Between Randolph and Lake.

MEMORY
Is one of the most important of all mental faculties. Upon it depends a knowledge of all else—hence success in life. Often poor health even is the result of poor memory. During twenty-seven years' experience in Memory Culture Prof. Boyd has been told by many of his pupils that they felt better, both mentally and physically, since taking lessons of him. He can be seen for two weeks longer at 75 East Madison-st. Lessons by mail. Will deliver an INSTRUCTIVE LECTURE at Cook's Music-Hall, 501 Lincoln-av., near Sheffield, this evening at 8. Tickets, 25 cents. You may receive many dollars' worth by attending.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

We offer as specially cheap in

Ladies' and Children's Underwear,

In Main Dep't, First Floor, North Building,

50 doz. Ladies' Spun Silk Bodies, in cream only...75c
Reduced from $1.00.

Children's Brown Mixed Vests and Drawers (Norfolk and New Brunswick make) full regular made, 90c and...$1.15
Reduced from $1.25 and $1.65.

In Basement Department.

200 doz. Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers...35c
Of a regular 50c quality.

100 doz. Ladies' Merino Wool Vests and Drawers...50c
Reduced from 75c.

75 doz. Ladies' Camel's Hair Vests and Drawers...50c
Reduced from 75c.

Ladies' Sanitary (all-wool) Vests and Drawers...$1.00
Of a regular $1.50 value.

Children's Scarlet Wool Vests, Pants, and Drawers, size 16, 25c. Rise of 5c on each size.

NOTE—Our Basement Underwear Department has been more than doubled in size.

These very low prices allow a most excellent opportunity to purchase the season's supply.

MANDEL BROTHERS

117 to 123 State-st.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES —IN—

Fall and Winter Underwear

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Extra Quality Camel's Hair VESTS AND DRAWERS, Regular price, $1.25, **75c**
High Neck and Sleeveless Ribbed JERSEY WOOL VESTS, Regular price, 75c, **50c**
JERSEY WOOL VESTS, Long Sleeves, Regular price, $1.00, **75c**
Best Scarlet Wool Vests and Drawers, Regular price, $1.50, **$1.00**
Men's Genuine Scotch Shirts and Drawers, Regular price, $1.75, **$1.00**
Men's Natural Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers, Cheap at $2.00, **$1.25**
Children's Camel's Hair Vests and Pants, 16 inches, **25c** And upwards
Children's Extra Quality White Merino VESTS and PANTS, **25 & 50c**
We are Closing Out LADIES' Norfolk UNDERWEAR, Slightly soiled, at **$1.00** Worth $2.00.

This is an excellent opportunity to buy First-Class Goods cheap.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

FINE SHOES.

Positive Bargains for Friday and Saturday.

Ladies' Very Fine Kid Boots, Laced or Buttoned, with Patent Tips, stylish, at...$3.00

Ladies' Fine Kid Hand Made Turn Boots at...$3.50

Ladies' Very Best Dongola Buttoned Boots at...$4.00

Misses' Best Grade Pebble Goat, Spring Heel, School Shoes, at...$2.00

Children's Fine Kid Spring Heel Shoes at...$1.35

SILULRIAN MINERAL SPRING COMPANY.

LUTHER W. McCONNELL, President. | W. H. ANDERSON, V. P. and Treas. | GEORGE F. HAWES, Secretary.

If you have just returned from your vacation one of the important things to attend to is to renew your order at our city office.

Don't be persuaded to try cheap waters. They are all said to be "just as good as Silurian," but everybody who goes to Waukesha knows better.

L. S. OVITT, General Agent,
38 RANDOLPH-ST.
TELEPHONE 2571.

Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888—TEN PAGES.

A BIG PIECE OF JOBBERY.

WHAT IS FOUND IN THE AQUEDUCT TUNNEL IN WASHINGTON.

The Responsibility Said to Rest with the Army Officers Who Were Supposed to Have an Oversight of the Work—Speculation as to Gen. Newberry's Confirmation—An Appropriation Provided for the Congressional Library—The Senate Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Washington is startled at the exposure of what looks like a gigantic piece of jobbery. An aqueduct tunnel has been under course of construction for the last six years for the purpose of extending the water supply of the city. Charges have been made and affidavits presented that the lining of the tunnel is so badly done that if the water should be turned into it the whole structure would go to pieces. Specifications have required that the roof of the tunnel should be formed by solid rock filled in with Portland cement, but in lieu of that, investigation proves that bricks were used, filled in with small stones and other débris. It is stated that at least one-half of the work is as defective and worthless as that already exposed. Lieut. Townsend, the officer in charge of the aqueduct, states today that after going over the work of three or four of the inspectors the discoveries made throw discredit upon the whole tunnel. The contractors are New-Yorkers. Their representatives deny they are in any way mixed up in the fraud, and hint that they have been swindled by sub-contractors. The main responsibility, however, for this late discovery is upon the army officers, under whose oversight the work was supposed to go on. The War Department has had the affidavits and charges submitted to it, and an investigation will be ordered.

GEN. NEWBERRY'S CONFIRMATION.

Senator Sawyer, Chairman of the Post-Office Committee, thinks a conservative course will be taken in regard to the confirmation of Gen. Newberry. The committee was subjected to such sharp criticism on Judd's account that it proposes to find out whether Gen. Newberry is as satisfactory to the business-men of Chicago as claimed. If the testimony on this point is clear he will be confirmed without trouble, and then if complaints arise about the management of the office the Post-Office Committee cannot be held responsible. Senator Sawyer is a member of the sub-committee to which all the Illinois nominations are referred. Today he was talking with Senator Farwell about the matter and said bluntly that the committee did not propose to be hurried. The Illinois Senator has always advocated confirming the President's nominations unless the best objections could be brought against them. It is certain that Postmaster Judd's wish to be relieved from the cares of office Oct. 1 will not be gratified. Nov. 1 will be nearer the date. It is felt that if Gen. Newberry were to take hold now he would have no time to give to the proper duties of the office, but would be busied all the intervening weeks in parceling out patronage. It was this kind of pressure which undermined Mr. Judd's health when he first became Postmaster.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING.

The conference report on the Sundry Civil appropriation bill was accepted today by both Houses. The report provides that $500,000 be appropriated for the Congressional Library. This appropriation and all appropriations made hereafter are to be expended under the direction of the Chief of Engineers of the army (instead of the Supervising Architect as heretofore), who is to have the control of all work on the new building and employment of all persons connected therewith. All contracts for the construction of the building are to be made by the Chief of Engineers according to further provisions of the report. The conference regards this suggestion to the letter and the same may be found in the report. The report further states that the library shall when finished not exceed in cost the sum of $4,000,000 exclusive of appropriations heretofore made.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee did not get through with the reading of the sub-committee's tariff bill today and another meeting will be held tomorrow to finish it. A story has got out that the bill repeals the tax on fruit brandy. Nothing could be further from the truth. From beginning to end there is not one ray of sunshine for the moonshiners. The signs already are that the Allison-Aldrich bill will from the start have to encounter the bitter opposition of the big importers' rings in New York. The undervaluations provisions are carefully drawn and they are carried into all the schedules, so that there is as little chance for evading the plain purpose of the law as it is possible for human wisdom to devise. The great point against which the undervaluation rings are already howling is the changing of the ad valorem to the specific duties. This is admitted to be a strong safeguard against fraud, but the importers whose crooked business is liable to suffer are fearful that it will bear down on the poor man. This matter will be fully explained in the report, so that the poor man will not misunderstand the newly-awakened interest of the importers in his welfare. The understanding now is that the bill will be made public next Monday.

JUSTICE MATTHEWS IS BETTER.

Justice Matthews has been better all day. He spent the day in bed in accordance with his physician's advice, but if he continues to improve tomorrow as he has today he will probably be out of bed.

STRUCK BY A PRIEST.

Lawyer Grace Gives His Version of the Trouble with Father Dempsey.

DODGEVILLE, Wis., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Four witnesses testified today in the Grace-Dempsey case. Mr. J. F. Grace, the plaintiff, testified as follows: While seated in his office the morning of Jan. 21, 1888, about thirty persons entered. One of them immediately took hold of him, while the others closed around. They informed him that they had come determined to take him to the house of Father Dempsey. Much frightened Mr. Grace arose and went to the priest's house with them. As they entered the Rev. Dempsey struck him in the face and, shaking a letter in his hand, asked Grace if he wrote that letter. Upon Grace's replying in the affirmative the Rev. Dempsey commanded him to get down on his knees and retract all that he had written. Upon Grace's hesitating to do this he was, he says, again struck. Mr. Grace then replied that under the circumstances he would retract, but that it was against his will. Mr. Grace claims that as a result of this intimidation and assault he has been afflicted both mentally and physically. The other witnesses testified as to the letters which the Rev. Dempsey sent to certain members of his church, asking them to come to his house that afternoon. The case will be continued tomorrow.

A TREMBLING OF THE EARTH.

Shocks of Earthquake Felt in Ecuador and in Turkey.

GUAYAQUIL, Sept. 26., via Galveston—Two successive and severe shocks of earthquake were felt here last night at 8:10, lasting about two minutes. The shocks were followed by flashes of lightning. At this time of year lightning has been unknown heretofore. Reports of the damage done have not been received. The people, however, are panic-stricken. At Helena, Ecuador, a sharp shock of earthquake was felt last night about the same time as at Guayaquil.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 26.—A violent shock of earthquake has occurred in the Gulf of Prevesa. The damage is as yet unknown.

Sad Yellow Fever-Incident.

The Rev. Mr. Linn told me the most pathetic little story today I ever heard and which came under his notice. A little white boy, about 7 years old, had been discharged cured from the Sand Hills and found his way from his present guardian's side to his old home, in which, during his illness, his father, mother, and sister had died and the house was shut up. He asked the people round for his father and mother and the poor little fellow was finally told that all his people were dead. He stooped down and picked up the cat, which had been the only thing to welcome him home. He sat down on the doorstep of his father's house, fondled the cat in his arms and said, in a piteous voice: "Pussy, there are only you and I left now. We are all alone." After some time the neighbors got him to go to one of their houses with the only friend of his old home in his arms.—*Jacksonville Letter.*

IN THE FIELD OF RELIGION.

Proceedings of the Yearly Meeting of the Quakers in Richmond, Ind.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—At the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends the men's and women's meeting united in hearing the London yearly meeting epistle. The Book and Tract Committee reported expenditures of $503. With the report of the Committee on Peace and Arbitration the history of the conversion of two Modoc Indians, now officers in the church and present, was narrated, and also the popularity of Friends in the South compared with other denominations on account of sectional divisions. Seventy-five Indian children were reported in White's Normal Labor Institute, to which the Government contributes $10,000 this year. The Committee on Indian Affairs was ordered revived, and also one to consider changes in discipline relative to ministers.

FINDLAY, O., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The Central Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in annual session at Kenton last evening, with 238 members present, and Bishop Merrill in the chair. This conference, which is one of the largest and most important of the Methodist Church in this State, will remain in session until next Tuesday. But few changes in the assignments of ministers will be made this year, as most of the appointments, which usually hold for two and three years, were made by the last conference.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Rev. Charles Howard Malcom, D.D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Church Building Fund Commission, a society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with its headquarters in New York, has just received the sum of $7,000 from Willard E. Winner of Kansas City, completing the sum of $50,000 given by Mr. Winner to the commission for the creation of a special fund to be known as the Bishop Robertson Memorial Fund.

A GREAT DAY FOR OLNEY.

Twenty Thousand People Visit the State Fair—The Exhibits.

OLNEY, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The State Fair today was a grand success. Over 20,000 people passed the gates, and the receipts were $7,400. This was the chief day of the fair, called "Governor's Day." Gov. Oglesby arrived this morning and addressed the people at the amphitheatre in a brief but interesting way on the wonderful resources of the State of Illinois. The railroad facilities were not sufficient to bring the people in, and both roads were compelled to make double trips to accommodate the crowds who wanted to come. People have almost been suffocated with dust on the streets, but the grounds were in fine condition. The exhibits throughout were about up to the average. Floral hall is well filled with a variety of fine exhibits and the machinery department was up to the average. The horse and cattle departments are well represented. The swine and poultry departments are about the same as usual, some of the finest exhibits in the State being entered. Blue ribbons were scattered by the score and the judges were busy all day awarding premiums.

The races created a little more interest today and thousands of people crowded the race-course. The 4-year-old trot was won by Edgemark, best three out of five heats. Edgemark's time was 2:33, 2:40, and 2:34. The running race was won by Answer in 1:53, one mile dash. The half mile dash was won by Al Vapor in 58 seconds.

Mr. George Haskell, the new President of the State Board, is well pleased with todays' work.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY DOCTORS.

Some Interesting Papers Read Before the Association at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The last session of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association was interesting. Dr. W. T. Thackeray of Chicago read a paper on "Simplicity and Accuracy in Therapeutics." He spoke at first of the many drugs that are in use among physicians and the slight shades of difference between the many preparations of the same drugs. Dr. R. F. Brooks of Carthage, Mo., read the next paper, "Clinical Notes of Rheumatic Neuralgia." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George J. Cook, M. D., of Indianapolis; First Vice President, J. D. Griffith, M. D., of Kansas City; Second Vice President, J. D. Larabee, M. D., of Louisville; Secretary, R. L. Thompson, M. D., of St. Louis; Treasurer, W. R. Chapman, M. D., of Toledo; Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement, A. M. Owen, M. D., of Evansville. For the Judicial Committee, J. L. Grey, M. D., of Illinois; William Bailey, M. D., of Kentucky; C. R. Early, M. D., of Pennsylvania; for the Committee on Credentials, C. S. Bond, M. D., Indiana; A. W. McAllister, M. D., Missouri; L. S. McMurtrie, M. D., Kentucky; C. S. Comegys, M. D., Ohio; D. S. Both, M. D., Illinois.

HE WORE WOMAN'S CLOTHES.

Frank Norcross Gets Three Years in the Penitentiary.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26.—Frank Norcross was sentenced in the Eighth District Court of Olneyville last night to three years in the State Work-House for lewd and wanton behavior. Norcross had been at work at domestic service in Auburn in feminine attire, and had roamed about at night frightening women. He was captured and pleaded for an immediate trial. Norcross is the same man who created a stir in Boston several years ago when he was married to a man. He said he had always preferred woman's clothing and woman's work and that he had worn female dresses for many years. He lived out as a domestic in Boston for a time, and was arrested for pocket-picking in Chelsea, when the discovery of his sex made a sensation. When he was 17 years old he was married to John King, and his sex was not known until after the ceremony. Norcross has a feminine figure and manner.

DISCREPANCY IN THE ELECTORAL LAWS.

Important Discovery Made by the Massachusetts Department of State.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—The Department of State of Massachusetts has written to Senator Hoar calling attention to the following discrepancy in the Electoral College laws: The United States statutes provide that the messenger from the Electoral Colleges in the various States shall deliver their copies of the votes of their colleges to the President of the Senate before the first Wednesday in January. The colleges have met heretofore the first Monday in December, but a law passed by Congress in 1887 changed the time of meeting to the second Monday in January, while the provision regarding the delivery of the vote was left unaltered. The question will have to be settled by the authorities in Washington.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following companies:

The Sterling Art Association & Copying Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, A. M. Scoville, Robert Knox, and Louis P. Scoville.

The Gustavus Adolphus Savings, Building & Loan Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000,000; incorporators, Edwin C. Young, Mauritz Schucker, J. G. Simpson, and others.

The Cumberland River Iron and Manufacturing Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, William A. Gardner, Frank B. Dyche, and Frank F. Reed.

The Chicago Steel Rail Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $300,000; incorporators, Samuel W. Adams, John Good, and William A. Hinkins.

The Seamless Fibre Ware Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, L. C. Riggs, Eber Hubbard, and Charles S. Burton.

The Westberg Manufacturing Company, at Englewood; capital stock, $60,000; incorporators, Peter A. Westberg, P. August Westberg, and John S. Pihlstrom.

The Chicago Packing Meat Market Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, A. C. Terry, W. I. Bennett, and J. J. Hickey.

Of Distinguished Lineage.

In an obscure little town in Mexico lives a lineal descendant of Montezuma II., the legal heir to the Aztec throne. Señor Montezuma, as he is called, indulges in no idle dreams of the restoration of the ancient empire, and quietly accepts the meagre pension allowed him by the Government. In contradistinction to this the heirs of Cortez receive immense revenues from the estates of the Marquis del Valle (Cortez), and live in grand style. There is also living a descendant of the Indian Emperor Chimalpopoca, who is a civil engineer of much ability.

TWICE CALLED TO ORDER.

SENATOR COKE LOSES HIS TEMPER AND CALLS HARD NAMES.

The Texan Finally Compelled to Take His Seat by the Presiding Officer—Southern Elections and Their Investigation Cause Trouble in the Senate—Mr. Spooner Explains What the Republicans Want—The Committee Exonerates Stahlnecker—General Capitol News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—In the Senate today the resolution offered by Mr. Chandler for an inquiry into the last Louisiana election, involving the choice of United States Senators, was taken up. Mr. Gibson said he was under the impression that the American people were weary of such unconstitutional and revolutionary modes to revise the relations between the people of the States and the Federal Government. This resolution arraigned—he would not say a "sovereign State," because that term was offensive to these modern times, but—an indestructible State, because the States had been so characterized by the Supreme Court of the United States. He presumed that the resolution was part of a political program. He should feel impelled as a Senator and a gentleman to interpose his arm and voice against any party who assailed the State of New Hampshire in such a violent, revolutionary, thoughtless, reckless, and unscrupulous manner.

Mr. Chandler replied to Mr. Gibson that the Senator had said that the conservative people of the country were weary of inquiries into the affairs of Southern States. He (Mr. Chandler) did not so understand the temper of the American people. He believed that what they were weary of was the frauds, the false countings, the murders of legal voters that were going on in the South in order to make that section solid and to enable it to govern the North and the country. As to the statement of Mr. Gibson that he would interpose to prevent such an investigation in New Hampshire, Mr. Chandler said that when evidence was presented to the Senate of wholesale frauds and widespread murders resorted to in the State of New Hampshire to prevent the Democrats of that State from voting at any election, the Senator from Louisiana might interpose; but no such interposition would ever be required.

DODGING THE SPECIFIC FACTS.

The Senator, he said, dealt entirely in generalities and did not face the specific facts. The charge was that the outrages and murders of colored people in Louisiana and other Southern States were committed for political reasons. They were not sporadic in their nature. They were part of a widespread, deliberate system of political action on the part of the Democratic party in order that the control of Congress and of the Presidency might be wrongfully and criminally transferred from the party to which an honest, and fair, and free election would give it, to another party which could only obtain it by such frauds and violence as were now patent to the whole Nation.

Mr. Chandler quoted from private letters and from newspaper publications in proof of the frequent occurrence of outrages in Louisiana, including the disarming of colored people, and he called particular attention to the latter branch of the subject. He declared that the colored people of Louisiana would keep their arms in spite of white leagues, of Ku Klux ruffians, and of all the gamblers, thugs, thieves, and villains who had been organized in the interest of the Democratic party, and especially in the interest of the Senator from Louisiana.

In the course of the discussion which ensued Mr. Butler asked Mr. Edmunds if he would hold that either House of Congress had the right to make an investigation of its own motion, in the absence of some protest, or memorial, or complaint from somebody in the State.

Mr. Edmunds—I most decidedly do. It is the business of Congress to interfere (whether silence or protest come from the State affected), because it is not only the welfare of the people of that State, but it is the welfare of the people of every part of the Nation that is involved.

The discussion then drifted from outrages in the State of Louisiana to outrages in the State of Texas, and in this discussion prominent parts were taken by Senators Chandler, Blair, Spooner, Reagan, and Coke.

COKE CALLED TO ORDER.

The most notable incident in it was the fact of Mr. Coke being called to order for unparliamentary language directed against Mr. Chandler. Mr. Coke's violation of the rules of order consisted in his denouncing the statement that the Republican party of Texas had failed to put a State ticket in the field because it was afraid of personal consequences as "absolutely and unqualifiedly false; without a particle of foundation; made for political effect with a dishonest and unfair purpose;" and he added: "It is a statement not believed by the Senator himself who makes it."

On being called to order by Mr. Chandler Mr. Coke promptly said: "Mr. President, if I have said anything derogatory to the dignity of the Senate I take it back and apologize for it."

Mr. Chandler—I do not know how far the Senator is at liberty to say that a statement made by another Senator is unqualifiedly false or that it is made for dishonest and unworthy purposes. If that be the purpose of the Senate and be according to parliamentary rule I do not object to it. I am just as ready to engage in that kind of debate, probably, as any Senator on the other side. But it seems to me that the Senate cannot afford to indulge in that kind of debate.

The presiding officer (Mr. Manderson)—The Chair holds that the language used by the Senator from Texas is unparliamentary; but the Chair understood the Senator to say that he withdrew his remark and tendered an apology.

Mr. Coke—That is what I did say.

The presiding officer—The Senator from Texas will proceed in order.

Mr. Coke—The Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Chandler) seems to be anxious that somebody on this side of the chamber should kick him. I refuse to perform the operation.

Mr. Coke was promptly called to order and was required to take his seat, while the presiding officer ruled that his language was not warranted by parliamentary law. "Then," said Mr. Coke, "I withdraw the language and apologize to the Senate for having used it."

Mr. Coke then proceeded to argue, and to support his argument by newspaper publications, that the failure of the Republican party of Texas to nominate a State ticket was not the result of the apprehension of personal consequences, but of the sure conviction that such a ticket could not succeed. In conclusion he excused himself for "thrashing old straw," and said that the matter seemed to be kept on tap to be used on every occasion. "The allegations," he said, "made against the people of Texas are infamous slanders and falsehoods, and such as should never have been heard in the American Senate."

Mr. Spooner replied to Mr. Coke. He said that that Senator had informed him that a suppression of the truth was as bad as a falsehood. He was not to be taunted by the Senator from Texas with half telling the truth. The day when "the manner of the nigger-driver" frightened men in the United States Senate had gone by, and gone by forever. [Applause in the galleries; which was rebuked by the Chair.]

WHAT REPUBLICANS WANT.

The Senator from Texas had recently said: "Let us alone. All that we want is to be let alone." "All that we want," said Mr. Spooner with much vehemence of manner, "is that which we are entitled to; and that is that every man in the United States who is entitled under the Constitution of the United States to exercise the right of American citizenship—whether he lives in Texas, in Louisiana, or in Wisconsin—shall do so undisturbed and undismayed. Bloody shirt! We are not talking about the war. This is current matter. This is something which is happening now. You [referring to Southern Senators] filled the land with graves. That is all forgiven. The country is represented in almost every public office abroad by men who served against our flag during the war. We make no complaint of it; we do not like it, and we will try to prevent a recurrence of it. The only men I know of who have not accepted the results of the war are our friends of the South. It is not the people of the North. One of the results of the war was that the negro of proper age should have the right to vote. The South has deprived him of that right. The vote of the Southern Republicans has disappeared. The negro has ceased to cast his vote. Has he become a Democrat? Nobody can pretend it. Has he grown weary of it? Who so wild as to claim that? Thirteen volumes of testimony taken by Congress contain an explanation of it. And Senators say that there is peace in those Southern States. 'They make a solitude and call it peace.' How long is this to last? The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. George) told the Senate the other day in substance that the white race, the superior race, would not yield to the domination of the black race. That is what we are told today by the Senator from Texas (Mr. Coke) and by the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Gibson). What does that mean? It means that the right of a negro to vote is to be nullified wherever his vote would override that of the whites in the vicinage. I do not know how long the people of the North will stand it; but I undertake to say that they will not stand it always."

COKE AGAIN BECOMES PERSONAL.

The discussion took another turn toward personalities when Mr. Coke intimated that he had letters in his possession, which he could not use, connecting the Senator from Wisconsin with evictions in the State of Iowa that would parallel in atrocity the worst ejectments that had ever taken place in Ireland.

The explanation of the matter given by Mr. Spooner was that he had argued in the Supreme Court of the United States a case of overlapping lands between two railroad companies, and had never had anything to do with the matter afterwards. He knew nothing of the evictions alluded to, but he would say (and would endeavor to keep within parliamentary bounds in saying it) that "the man, outside of this chamber, who states that I, as counsel or owner, directly or indirectly, in any way whatever, was ever instrumental in turning any man, woman, or child from his land or from his cabin, whether a quarter section or a quarter acre, is a liar. I say that of any man who makes that charge outside of this Senate chamber."

Coming back to the same question again Mr. Spooner said: "While I regard the Senator's (Mr. Coke) attempt to bring me personally into disrepute as of a character which, outside of the Senate, I would denominate differently from what I do here, I want to say to him that he is part, as I have been informed—— [After a pause.] I will not say it."

Mr. Coke (defiantly)—Say it.

Mr. Spooner—I have discussed this case on its merits. I will not go into personalities in this Senate chamber.

At this point Mr. Butler interposed with a motion to adjourn. And the Senate adjourned till Monday.

STAHLNECKER BLAMELESS.

His Zeal for the Interests of His District Caused the Trouble.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The investigation into the charges against Representative Stahlnecker was resumed today. Senator Voorhees was sworn and said that Mr. Stahlnecker never made any corrupt proposition to him about the marble question. The witness regarded Mr. Swithmeyer as a highly competent architect and honorable man.

Justice Lamar was sworn as the next witness. By virtue of his office he was for nearly four years Chairman of the Library Commission. Mr. Stahlnecker recommended the choice of marble from his district for the library building; he did not want it used unless it stood the proper tests. He did not think there was any improper or corrupt motive on his part, but an undue zeal in presenting the case.

Mr. Smithmeyer was recalled, and admitted that he had seconded Stahlnecker's application for membership in the Jefferson Club, and that his application had been passed upon by Messrs. McIntyre and Williams. This was after the conversation he had had with Stahlnecker, and after the persons named had been told of them.

Representative Stahlnecker then took the stand and testified that neither himself nor his father had any interest in the quarries. He never urged upon any one the acceptance of any material except upon its merits. In conclusion Mr. Stahlnecker explained his zeal for the quarries in his district by producing a letter he had received from four of his constituents, who represented that the selection of the marble would greatly benefit the district. Those constituents had no pecuniary interest in the quarries.

This closed the case for the defense, and the prosecution, not desiring to ask any questions of Mr. Stahlnecker, the committee went into secret session. Almost without debate and in a few minutes' time the committee resolved without a dissenting voice to report to the House that it had found the charges against Representative Stahlnecker were unsustained. Chairman Rice will prepare the report, which will be short.

WORK OF THE COPPER SYNDICATE.

They Divide All the Price Over 13 Cents, and Agree to Pay That at Least.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The Senate Committee on Finance today began the inquiry into the operations in this country of the French copper syndicate. The proceedings were informal and conversational throughout, and the information obtained was to the effect that the syndicate took all the surplus copper produced in America and sold it abroad, paying the American companies one-half of the sum realized above 13 cents a pound, and making the deficit good when the price realized was less than 13 cents, whether sold at home or abroad. The syndicate had the right at all times to fix the price of sale, and had contracts with practically all the mines in the country. There are no American members of the syndicate, and the price of copper to the consumer today is less than the average for the last ten years.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

The House Democrats Again Bring About an Early Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—Immediately after the reading of the journal the House, on motion of Mr. Burnes of Missouri, adopted the conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

In the consideration morning hour Mr. Blount of Georgia called up the bill providing for a General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service at a salary of $4,000, an Assistant Superintendent at a salary of $3,000, a chief clerk to be employed in Washington at a salary of $2,000, and as many chief clerks as may be necessary at a salary of $1,800. Pending action the hour expired and the House adjourned.

SATISFIED WITH UTAH.

Two of the five members of the Utah Commission, John A. McClernand and A. B. Carlton, have filed with the Secretary of the Interior a minority report of the commission. They also submitted a minority report last year. The report received today says: Apart from sexual offenses, which are decidedly on the decrease, the Mormon people of Utah will compare favorably with other communities for peace, good order, sobriety, honesty, and industry. The Commissioners say that, in their opinion, a great majority of the Mormon people have wisely resolved that the practice of polygamy should be abandoned. The Commissioners are adverse to any further restrictive legislation by Congress, believing that the present laws are sufficiently stringent and will accomplish all that can be reasonably required of legal coercion. The report recommends the adoption of an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the institution or practice of polygamy in any form in the States or Territories or other places over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction.

ALL THE MONEY MUST BE SPENT.

First Controller Durham has decided an important point arising out of the act making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. It is in substance that the appropriations made in that act are specific in their character and can be drawn upon from time to time until exhausted or the object for which they were made shall have been accomplished. The decision is based upon questions raised by the acting Secretary of War as to whether the unexpended balance of appropriations for the operation of snag-boats, the removal of snags, gauging of waters, and surveys in the Mississippi River would lapse into the Treasury after the expiration of the present fiscal year. The Controller holds that the river and harbor appropriations are not "annual appropriations" and that their expenditure is not restricted to any particular time.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Congressman Cheadle today attempted to call up his resolution for the investigation of the Brooklyn building contract, but was cut off by a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

The House Judiciary Committee today considered the subject of trusts. No action resulted from today's meeting, and the consideration of the subject will be continued at another session.

The President has approved the act to change the time of the sessions of the United States courts in the Western District of Missouri; the act to amend Sec. 1,225, Revised Statutes, concerning details of army and navy officers to educational institutions; the joint resolution appropriating $200,000 to suppress infection in the inter-State commerce of the United States; the act amendatory of the act relating to postal crimes; the act to continue the provisions of existing laws providing temporarily for the expenditures of the Government; the act amending the River and Harbor bill.

A Noble Record for the President.

New York Sun: When President Cleveland gave his magnificent contribution of $10,000 to the funds of the Democratic Campaign Committee he was not alone in that work of National beneficence.

At the same time with the President's check the committee received a check for $10,000 from the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard; a check for $10,000 from the Hon. Charles S. Fairchild; a check of $10,000 from the Hon. William C. Whitney; a check of $10,000 from the Hon. Don M. Dickinson; in all, from the President and Cabinet, the handsome sum of $50,000. But three members of the Cabinet, Secretary Endicott, Secretary Vilas, and the Pan-Electric Attorney-General gave nothing.

However, to make good every deficiency, the Hon. William L. Scott of Pennsylvania gave $20,000; Mr. Sidney T. Fairchild, Secretary Fairchild's father, and Mr. J. J. Hill, the Democratic hustler of Minnesota, gave $10,000 apiece; the Paynes of Cleveland gave liberally, and other personal friends of President Cleveland clubbed in swelling the aggregate contribution to the impressive total of $150,000.

Thus President Cleveland, with four members of his Cabinet and his personal friends, has richly manifested his interest in the success of Democracy in this election. Other contributions, handsome ones, have been made by Democrats in different stations; but the gifts of the President and his Cabinet are as distinct as they are laudable. There can no longer be a question that they are all offensive partisans, and that the victory of Democracy lies near their hearts. Let the good work go on! Let the gifts of patriotism to the Democratic campaign be grand and abundant!

Money Orders for Japan.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 27.—The Postmaster General has authorized the Controller of Postal Revenues to enter into negotiations with the Empire of Japan for the establishment of a money order convention for the direct exchange of international money orders between Canada and Japan. In adjusting the accounts likely to arise between the two countries there will be little difficulty. Both countries, as a rule, owe the English postal authorities money, and the settlements can be made through them.

After a sea diet, to prevent boils and assist acclimation, use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

ANOTHER SYKES AFFAIR.

JUDGE E. H. GARY THUS CHARACTERIZES THE HALL CASE.

Charles Hall Said to Have Openly Admitted that Fraudulent and Duplicate Receipts Were Issued On Wool in Their Warehouse—A Sensational Turn to the Affair in Court—A Suit Over an Old Board of Trade Deal—The Record.

The examination into the affairs of the firm of T. W. Hall & Co., until a few weeks ago large wool dealers in this city, took a decidedly sensational turn in Judge Prendergast's court yesterday. The inquiry is being conducted by a dozen attorneys representing various creditors—the holders of warehouse receipts and consigners who are endeavoring to get a decision as to their several interests in the wool on hand at the time of assignment. While the inquiry was in progress yesterday one of the members of the firm, Charles Hall, was put on the witness stand by certain consigners to prove the identity of the wool shipped by them, which, they say, was in the warehouse when the assignment was made. Everything went along smoothly until on cross-examination the witness was asked whether he had or not executed and delivered warehouse receipts for this same property.

Instantly counsel for the Halls were on their feet and advised the witness not to answer the question on the ground that it might tend to criminate him, criminal proceedings having been threatened. The witness therefore refused to answer the question. Long arguments were then made on both sides by counsel, occupying the most part of the afternoon, in which it was stated time and again that the penitentiary stared the witness in the face, and the court could not allow this to be made a criminal prosecution by bringing out answers from the witness which would furnish the proof necessary to convict him of issuing fraudulent warehouse receipts. The court finally sustained the witness and instructed him that he need not answer the question, explaining at the same time that the refusal to answer could not be used against him in any criminal prosecution which might follow.

This ended the day's proceedings, and court adjourned until today.

It was claimed in court by the attorneys that Charles Hall had freely admitted that he had issued fraudulent warehouse receipts for a large amount more of wool than was actually contained in the warehouse, or, in other words, that duplicate receipts had been issued. It is also claimed that a large portion of the wool for which receipts were issued had been received on consignment and was not the property of the Halls.

Master in Chancery Bass said that the Halls would surely be criminally prosecuted. "It is a poor way to collect a debt," he said, "but it is the only way I see out of it. As near as I can learn, fraudulent receipts were issued for nine-tenths of the wool found by the assignee."

Judge E. H. Gary said that he knew of fraudulent receipts to the amount of $65,000 and doubted not that it would reach $100,000. "I cannot say that all the members of the firm knew of it, but Charles Hall did not attempt to hide it from me that the receipts were fraudulent. 'Why did you do it?' I asked. 'Why does a drowning man catch at straws?' he replied. It is another Sykes case; there is no doubt about that."

"Will your clients push a criminal prosecution?"

"I do not know yet. We feel friendly towards the fellow; he has been so free and open in his statements to us and has confessed everything so freely that we have a feeling of mercy within us."

Suit Over a Board of Trade Deal.

Albert R. Sheppard and Gerry H. Taylor, former Board of Trade commission men, are suing the Hyde & Leather National Bank in Judge Altgeld's court for $10,000 damages. They set up that in 1883 they were carrying some big deals for one H. W. Tomlinson of Baltimore, Md., and Jan. 17 gave the bank a bill of exchange for $4,000 to be collected from Tomlinson. Jan. 20, not having heard from the bank to the contrary and believing that the $4,000 had been paid, additional credit for $7,800 was given Tomlinson by the commission men. Jan. 21 Tomlinson failed. They therefore charge that the bank did not use proper efforts to collect the $4,000 and by neglecting to notify them that the bill had not been accepted or paid made itself liable for the indebtedness, as in consequence of the delay the collection was never effected.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,078—Petition of S. D. Baldwin et al. for appointment of supervisors of election for City of Chicago (heretofore reported).

21,079—Petition of George H. Kettelle and Michael W. Robinson for appointment of supervisors of election for City of Lake View.

Superior Court—New Suits.

118,271—Mary A. Brooks vs. Andrew Bjornson. Conf. of judgt., $1,093.62. J. J. Parker, atty.

118,272—Attch. Suppressed.

118,273—Louis Schwars & Co. vs. C. R. Matson. Replevin, $390.95. Flower, Remy & Holstein, attys.

118,274—The Washburn & Moen Mfg. Co. vs. Boughton & Barton. Attcht., $276.16. Same attys.

118,275—Denis Leahy vs. C. R. Matson. Replevin, $311.23. Same attys.

118,276—The Gauss-Shelton Hat Co. vs. T. C. Thornhill & Co. Attcht., $130.69. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.

118,277—Frank Schuberth vs. J. Paul Huber. Attcht., $419.32. Wm. Vocke, atty.

118,278—Buero Gonsel vs. Chas. Berger. Appeal.

118,279—C. H. Dyer, for use Stewart Clark, vs. Wm. Grimley et al. Appeal.

118,280—E. Levy vs. A. F. Doremus. Appeal.

118,281—Chicago Evening Journal Co. vs. Wm. D. Snyder. Asst., $600; attcht. in aid, $342.52. Weisley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

118,282—Nicholas Luets and Jacob Kramer vs. Patrick McGillen. Appeal.

118,283—Ph. Best Brewing Co. vs. Ignatz Kutta. Conf. of judgt., $575.77. F. Lackner, atty.

118,284—The Cleveland Faucet Co. vs. William J. Peno and Frank Johnson. Replevin, $1,000. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

Suppressed Wednesday—118,251—Amelia Braun vs. Charles C. Braun. Bill for separate maintenance. Rubens & Mott, solrs.

118,285—S. A. Kean & Co. vs. Ingoor Larsen. Attcht., $995. A. H. Keenan, atty.

118,268—J. C. Goebel vs. Martin A. Driscoll et al. Creditor's bill for $224.50. Rubens & Mott, solrs.

118,269—The Phœnix Fur Co. vs. William A. Snyder. Attcht., $1,258.36. H. W. Wolsely, atty.

118,270—Same vs. Same. Asst., $1,500. Attcht. in aid, $147.05. Same atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ALTGELD—3,861. H. H. Lafrentz et al. vs. Rudolph Lehman; judgt., $341.76.—3,842, Fred Kruse vs. Same; judgt., $282.57.—3,849, Steele, Wedeles Co. vs. Same; judgt., $473.24.—118,262, Jans Jensen vs. N. C. S. R. R. Co.; judgt., $200 and sat.—391, Silas F. Catchings et al. vs. R. F. Halloway; judgt., $749.75.—374, Joseph M. Schnadig et al. vs. C. Brandenberg; judgt. by agt., $100.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

68,760—Henrietta Berry by Charlotte Berry vs. Chicago Car Company and James A. Clark. Case, $15,000. G. W. Plummer, atty.

68,761—James B. Ryder and Thomas F. J. Tynan vs. Charles C. Holton. Asst., $500. Beck & Charlton, attys.

68,762—Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company vs. Joseph Fieldhouse, George N. Dutcher, Charles W. Belden, and Fieldhouse & Dutcher Manufacturing Co. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $2,500. John B. Cohes and Park E. Simmons, solrs.

68,763—Abram W. Gray vs. C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. W. N. Low, atty.

68,764—Stephens & Earhart vs. Cornelius O. Callagan et al. Bill for mechanic's lien. Same solr.

68,765—Louis Pregler vs. Thomas Wild. Appeal.

68,766—Robert Willis vs. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. Case, $10,000. Byam, Parkhurst & Weinschenk, attys.

68,767—Madeline I. Rickner vs. Mary Kessler and George R. Kessler. Bill for appt. of trustee and accounting. William S. Everett, solr.

68,768—Matilda Pollem vs. Augusta Hobuss and Herman Hobuss. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $500. Charles A. Shirley, solr.

68,769—Thomas D. Moore vs. Joseph M. Kean, Florence E. Kean, and Hamilton Brown. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $500. A. A. Exline, solr.

68,770—John J. Fanning vs. Charles C. Holton. Creditor's bill, $563.83. Rich & Stone, solrs.

68,771—P. F. Wolff vs. Maria Crowe. Asst., $750. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

68,772—Montgomery H. Dingee vs. Anna W. Dingee. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. E. G. Asay, solr.

68,773—Sibyl Hudson and Frank E. Makeel vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Case, $5,000. John Gibbons, atty.

68,774—Henry W. King et al. vs. Anna Larsen and Ingoor Larsen. Asst., $1,500. Tenney, Bashford & Tenney, attys.

68,775—Henry W. King et al. vs. Ingoor Larsen. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

68,776—Fairbanks, Morse & Co. vs. Illinois Refrigerator Company. Asst., $600. McClellan, Cummins & Moulton, attys.

68,777—Sophia Letto, admx. of Henry Letto, vs. North Chicago Street R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. E. W. Ellis, atty.

68,778—Bartholomae & Leicht Brewing Co. vs. William B. Brown. Appeal.

68,779—Chicago & South Side Rapid Transit Co. vs. Franklin T. Corning, J. Lee Newton, Max A. Meyer, Edward Hoffman, et al. Petition for condemnation. Cooper, Gurley & Garnett, attys.

68,780—George N. and Henry R. Lee vs. George W. Sickels. Appeal.

68,781—Charles B. Helfenstein vs. George H. Rosenblatt et al. Appeal.

68,782—People ex rel. Archie Campbell vs. George W. Hubbard et al. Petition for writ of habeas corpus. John J. O'Donnell, atty.

68,783—Rudolph Seifert vs. Abraham C. Backus. Appeal.

68,784—John R. Bucham vs. Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Co. Trespass, $25,000. Mason, Ennis & Bates, attys.

68,785—Hattie A. Guldan vs. Frank A. Guldan. Bill for divorce for felony. John Stirlen, solr.

68,786—Matson & Appl vs. William Schneider. Asst., $500. Wile, Harpham & Pollasky, attys.

68,787—Bernard Brucks, use Edward Otto, vs. William Einde. Garn., $490.13. Holden & Farson, attys.

68,788—Asspt. Suppressed.

Suppressed Wednesday—68,742—James R. De Weese, trustee, vs. Anthony P. Long. Attch., $3,000. Fairchild and Campbell, attys.

68,750—Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company vs. Sanitary News et al. Bill of foreclosure. Danziger & Partridge, solrs. (Settled and dismissed.)

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—412, Decker vs. Henry Jackson; judgt., $175.—61, Danforth, vs. Maltman; verdict, $45.

DECREES.

JUDGE COLLINS—1,227, Nash vs. Clark; decree sald.—335, Baldwin vs. Corbett; decree.—65,694, Emma Latchford vs. James D. Latchford; decree divorce for desertion.—1,361, Moritz Goldner vs. Rosa Goldner; decree divorce for desertion.—1,365, Emma L. Smart vs. Henry Smart; decree divorce for desertion.—1,352, Sarah F. Fish vs. Miner E. Fish; decree divorce for drunkenness.

JUDGE HORTON—565, Berger vs. O'Brien; deficiency decree.—1,508, Supreme Lodge K. of H. vs. Rose; decree to pay money.

County Court—New Suits.

7,893—Lycoming Rubber Co. vs. Thadeus J. Foley. Asst. $1,000. Washburn, Bowman, & Rountree, attys.

7,894—Charles D. W. Crooker vs. Henry, Robert, and Mrs. Maggie Morgan. Conf. in forc. detainer. W. H. Pope, atty.

7,895—Henry Schrader, use, John O'Brien et al., vs. Johanna Sheehan. Garn. $136.35. Levi Sprague, atty.

Court Calls.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Potter vs. Couch, on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 2,181, 1,745, 2,282, 1,936, 997, 114, 115, and 116.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Nos. 36, 308, and 381 to 450, inclusive, except 417 and 450. No. 89 on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Cases from Judge Altgeld.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 5, 11, 12, 14, and 15. No. 6 on hearing.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 423, 424, 453, 453½, 454, 454½, 465, 100, 396, 473, 475, 477, 481, 485, 487, 489, 489½, 495, 496, 498, and 501.

JUDGE GRINNELL—Nos. 38, 111, 467, 474, 476, 488, 490, 544, 565, 570, 571, 572, and 583.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—First call Nos. 101 to 150 inclusive. Trial Nos. 190, 171, 258, 255, 260, and 281. No. 42 on trial.

JUDGE WATERMAN—No. 488 on trial.

JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 10, 12, 13, and 15.

JUDGE COLLINS—Default divorces.

JUDGE BAKER—Cases from Judge Grinnell. No. 249 on trial.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Hall assignment case.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions and sentences in criminal and quasi-criminal cases.

JUDGE TUTHILL—395.

JUDGE JAMIESON—No court.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Opinions in the following cases were filed in the Supreme Court today. All other cases are held under advisement:

The Wabash Railway Company vs. McDougal; reversed and remanded.

Howard vs. Drainage Commissioners; reversed and remanded.

De Witt County Bank vs. Nixon et al.; affirmed.

Reed et al. vs. The People; affirmed.

Brian vs. Melton; reversed and remanded.

Butler vs. The People; reversed and remanded.

The Illinois Central Railway vs. The City of Decatur; affirmed.

The City of Bloomington vs. The Cemetery Association; affirmed.

The Illinois Central Railway vs. Houghton et al.; affirmed.

Richardson vs. Eveland; affirmed.

Pearson et al. vs. Zehr; remanded to Appellate Court for trial.

Westbrook vs. The People; reversed and remanded.

Hayes vs. The Massachusetts Life Insurance Company; Appellate Court reversed and Circuit Court affirmed.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court handed down the following opinions today:

No. 13,256. Charles Weir vs. Theodore Hudnut, Posey C. C.; reversed. Elliot, J.

No. 13,432. Hester A. Wood vs. August Lordier et al., Allen S. C.; reversed. Howk, J.

No. 13,834. Erastus C. Noland et al. vs. State ex rel. James H. Wasson, Auditor, etc., Montgomery C. C.; affirmed; Mitchell, J.

RESUMED THE PAYMENT OF COMMISSIONS

The Illinois Central Refuses to Longer Be Dictated To by Eastern Lines.

The Illinois Central notifies the Eastern roads that its adherence to circular letter A, which made the sale of tickets from the East over Western lines dependent upon the latter's pledge not to pay commissions in Eastern territory, has caused it a serious loss in passenger business, and for this reason it has decided to repudiate it and resume the payment of commissions in the territory of the Eastern roads. The action on the part of the Illinois Central places the Eastern lines in an awkward position so far as their boycott against the Chicago & Alton is concerned. The latter road alone stood out against the demand of the Eastern roads, and all efforts to have the boycott removed proved unavailing. That the Alton has lost nothing on account of the boycott is shown by the defection of the Illinois Central. To be consistent the Eastern roads will now have to boycott the Illinois Central or remove the boycott against the Alton. As the Illinois Central covers much exclusive territory in the South the Eastern roads cannot well afford to stop the sale of tickets over that road. Besides it is quite certain that all other Southern lines will follow the example of the Illinois Central, and all of them would have to be boycotted by the Eastern roads if they mean to be consistent. The Eastern roads may as well acknowledge themselves beaten in this matter and resume the sale of tickets over all Western lines regardless of the position they take on the commission question. The Illinois Central has always been opposed to the principle of paying commissions, and the fact that it has now been compelled to resume the practice indicates that all Western and Southern roads will have to come to the same conclusion in order to avoid serious loss.

Wants Union Ticket Offices Abandoned.

Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association, in a communication to the managers of the Chicago roads members of the association, suggests that the union ticket offices at the Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel be abolished. Those offices, he says, have to be maintained at an expense of $6,000 each per annum, and if abandoned would save the Chicago roads an expense of $12,000 per annum. There is no use for these offices, Mr. Blanchard says, as the local ticket offices of the various roads are all centrally located and ought to do the business done by the hotel offices.

A Railway Lesson from America.

Pall Mall Gazette: The contrast between English and American ingenuity and inventiveness in the art of minimizing friction and reducing deadweight is forcibly illustrated by the American bogie truck freight cars which were exhibited yesterday at St. Pancras railway station. These cars are built of tubular steel, and supported on two four-wheeled bogies, and weigh eight tons for goods and ten tons for coal. The English car weighs five tons and carries eight. The American, which weighs eight or ten, carries thirty. The result is that if the American superseded the English truck on the Midland (according to an interesting calculation by Mr. Roberts in the *Railway Herald*) all the goods traffic could be carried at a saving of 198,735 tons of deadweight on every 681,368 tons carried. The following figures are instructive:

	English.	*American.*	*Saving by American.*
Wagons required No.	85,171	22,712	62,459
Weight of wagons, tons	425,855	227,120	198,735
Wheels needed, No.	170,342	90,848	79,494
Buffer Springs, No.	170,342	45,424	124,918
Length of rail occupied by wagons, miles	290	142	148

Another Fast Mail Train.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—The Lake Shore Road will put on a new fast mail train Sunday, Sept. 30, between Chicago and New York. It will leave Chicago at 8 a. m., reaching Cleveland at 7 p. m., Buffalo at 11:45 p. m., and New York at 12:30 p. m. the day following, making the run in twenty-six hours. This corresponds with the fast mail inaugurated some time ago between New York and Chicago.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. W. E. Gray has been appointed General Manager of the Kansas City & Southern Railway, with office at Kansas City.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk will put in effect today the new dressed-beef-rates as announced ten days ago—namely: 35 cents to Boston and the same to New York.

The Big Four Road (Kankakee line) gives notice that it will transport, free of charge, all supplies donated for the yellow-fever sufferers in the South when consigned to the Mayor or authorized Relief Committees.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Master Car Builders for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific: Samuel Pullman, Illinois Division and branches, at Chicago; C. M. Leonard, Iowa and Oskaloosa Divisions, at Davenport; C. R. Best, Southwestern Division, at Trenton.

The Chicago committee of the Central Traffic Association met yesterday to consider the proposed advance in grain and provision rates. It was found, however, that the representatives of the Pennsylvania lines in this city had as yet received no instructions to advance the rates, and the committee adjourned until this morning without taking any action.

The Kansas City, Fort Smith & Southern Railway Company filed articles of association in the Secretary of State's office at Little Rock, Ark., yesterday for a new road. The capital stock is $3,800,000. The incorporators are L. L. Bush, President; Thomas Bales, H. M. Feckenger, and H. W. Bush, Directors. The road will run from the northern line of the State of Arkansas to the south line of the State, near Texarkana.

The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City opened yesterday a line via Conception, Mo., in connection with the Omaha & St. Louis Road, to Council Bluffs, Omaha, and all points beyond. This company now covers all points on the Missouri River from Kansas to Omaha. It does its Pacific coast business over three lines, the Northern and Canadian Pacific via St. Paul and the Union Pacific via St. Joe and Council Bluffs.

Went Ten Weeks Without Eating.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Joseph Rhodes of this city, aged 66 years, died last night after remaining without a particle of food for ten weeks and taking only a small quantity of wine or water at a time. He is not known to have had any disease, but absolutely refused to eat.

J. T. Shayne & Co., No. 193 State street, are reliable, practical furriers. Make new, remodel, refit, and repair sealskin and fur garments. Lowest price for first-class work and materials.

WORES' PICTURES OF JAPAN.

Conveniently arranged together in the northeast room of the Exposition gallery is a collection of thirty-five pictures illustrative of life in Japan. The painter is an American, Theodore Wores, who visited "The Land of Great Peace" and made his studies from nature and life. When Mortimer Menpes, an artist, who, like Wores, visited Japan for study, called on Khiosi, a noted native painter, the latter in the course of their conversation said: "I have seen a number of European pictures. But they all appear to me much alike." Menpes was much amused, for he was obliged to admit that it was Japanese pictures that looked to him much alike. But when he reflected he confessed that, having served often on hanging committees, it was only occasionally his attention had been arrested by individuality in the works. There were the same pigments, the same high lights, the same deep shadows. In looking at the Wores collection the observer is liable to receive a double shock of this sameness. We have the monotonous simplicity of the themes, for there is endless iteration of the same lines and the same conjunctions of lines in Japanese drawings, whether for architecture, drapery, or decorative designs. We have the same pigments, the same high lights, and the same deep shadows, the pigments, the lights, and the shadows of Mr. Wores.

But while the hasty will give only one glance at the Wores pictures, the thoughtful will find much in them to detain them pleasantly and profitably. The artist's mode of attacking and bringing out his study is radically unlike that of the native artists. Japan has had an art of her own since the fifth century. She is somewhat resentful toward the pretensions of Europe as more than her rival, and, although, in common with Japanese eagerness for novelties of the Western world, Italian and English teachers of our methods in painting are now patronized in the principal cities of the kingdom, it is asserted by judicious commentators, Menpes himself among them, that the native art, when practiced skillfully, far surpasses the Western. In this judgment Western critics do not coincide. There have been numerous exhibitions of native Japanese art in London. It is acknowledged to possess frankness, ingenuity, humor, character, boldness, and directness. But granting all this, it is said to be essentially "the exquisite unsophisticated bloom of the semi-civilized life of an innocent, primitive people.

Mr. Menpes describes Khiosi's mode of painting a bird. The Japanese artist smiled at what seemed to him the stupid and stumbling habit of the Englishmen who try to paint the tiny creature actually before their eyes. They simply strove to copy the bird. Not he. He watches a pose of a bird. He watches without effort to paint until the creature alters its posture. Then he ceases to look and endeavors to remember only what he saw. He records as much of that as he can, and when he feels that his knowledge is exhausted he waits until he can have another opportunity to study the same pose. Finally he is able to repeat it with the brush entirely from his impression—not from the bird. Mr. Wores paints Japanese life entirely from the bird. We get no "impressions." He seeks to give us actual Japan. He affords us material glimpses of Japanese architecture, dress, home life, street vistas, domestic and public customs, religion, gardening, and love. This is a considerable range of theme to be vividly and accurately depicted on a single wall, with a monotony undeniable, but with a truth and vigor, a fidelity and force that can be understood only after the genuine worth of the artist's undertaking has been disclosed by a scrutiny of it.

Mr. Wores has, it is true, expressed only one plane of life in Japan. With the exception of the man servant who is drawing the cart containing two ladies; of the woman who, with her two children, is praying before the shrine, and of a couple of beggars, we see only the leisure and the refinement of the people. There are indeed some tea-shops; there is a quiet line of business houses behind the Jinriksha; there is the quaint candy-seller who, carrying his molten sweet and his bamboo tube along, blows for the little purchasers of his wares the images of animals. This, with the suggested antics of the performing monkey who alone looks fully civilized and European, constitutes the animation of Mr. Wores' selections from Japanese life.

As illustrations—for they profess to be nothing more—the collection is highly useful for acquainting us with the negative of Japanese existence. Mr. Wores shows us the sides of the temples, but with so servile an aim in reproducing texture and native pigment that we cannot be said to get a clear idea of National architecture; or if we do, it is certainly neither imposing nor beautiful. It is compact to a painful condensation. It is devoid of graceful proportion; it is overstrewn with undistinguished ornament. It is ingenious, but it is not dignified. The temples exteriorly are purely negative. Had the artist given us a temple interior with incense burning and worship in progress he would have better satisfied two instincts—curiosity and love of distance. Here we have crowded incidents of a portico, an entrance, a few birds, a recumbent thrummer on rude strings; but no "religiosity," as Carlyle said. This negation is repeated in the garden of lotus flowers which the priests are supposed to be watching for the altar.

There is a pervading sense of negation, of privation even, in the house interior which is seen in "A Japanese Garden." It is an excellent combination of exterior and interior views, showing on the one hand the absence of all furnishing to speak of in the Japanese home, and, on the other, the artistic habits of the people in the fabrics with which the cushions are covered to sit on; in the decoration of the cups for cha (tea) and saké (rice whisky); in the garments of the well-to-do; in the hanging pictures, which are frequently changed, and many of which easily fade; in the alignment of flower beds, the graceful curves of walks, the pictorial gardening, and the search, always apparent, for neatness or nattiness, for pleasing smallness in form, and for single high notes in color, with a plentifulness of neutrals to make the favorite hues more striking.

This sense of poverty in the collection as a whole is largely due to the poverty of the national habits. Excessive wealth is unknown in Japan. There is vice, there is want, there is degradation, squalor, and filth; but the great middle plane is characterized by tranquil moderateness. For the mass of the people one garment is sufficient for clothing; one food and one drink suffice. The houses are chimneyless; when fire is needed, which is not often, a little charcoal is enough, and a hole, not ugly to look at, lets the smoke out. There are neither chairs nor tables. There being no hats to take off when the inhabitant enters a house, he takes off his shoes instead should he be so fortunate as to have any. He eats, reads, smokes, chats either kneeling or sitting on mats. Mr. Wores therefore had not much to paint by way of furniture, elaborate carvings, heavy draperies, loaded tables, cabinets of bric-à-brac, and heavy equipages with horses burdened under brilliant caparisons.

The quietism of the country is on the whole fairly caught even in a collection of pictures not primarily sketched for that end. The temples are matched by the graveyards; and the dull wedge-like monuments with their sullen aspect come coldly upon the more cheerful sentiment of Christianity. The exception to the prevailing low tone of the entire impression is found naturally in what the artist calls, a little sentimentally, "Spring's Inspiration." It is one of the idyllic customs of the cultivated, whose traditions of love in groves linger in the heart, to suspend from blooming trees verses or poetic mottoes. Mr. Wores gives us a gracious and vivacious picture of two Japanese belles, clad in beautiful fabrics, walking tenderly under a trembling sea of spring color to read the epistles left on the boughs by languishing swains. Mr. Wores spent his skill upon the textures of the maids' costumes, and did not pay much attention to his composition.

The numerous faces are capitally painted, and if contrasted will be found rich in individualism. They are only sketchy at best, but show considerable dexterity. The framing is intended to give an idea of art applied to industry in Japan. As carvers and workers in tinted metals they have no superiors, if we grant the truth of their conceptions as to what constitutes beauty, and how far the grotesque may be combined with the serious without making an incongruous entity. One might protest that the modeling of the lotus leaves on the frame of the painting of the lotus pond is an artistic blunder, since the wood is certain to distract from the painting, and the same objection lies against the designs of many other frames. They are interesting in themselves. They are sufficiently so to be classified as they ought to be, by themselves. But as frames they are rather obtrusive and aggressive.

Real Fight in a Sham Battle.

PIERRE, Dak., Sept. 26.—In a sham battle at Fort Sully this morning between Companies A, B, C, and D hot blood arose, and the men got into such close quarters that several were severely injured, three being in the hospital now with wounds received. The officers drew swords, and Lieut. Aughem received a severe wound in the arm.

4½%.

We have on hand a special fund of $50,000 to loan on central improved business property at this low rate, if applied for at once.

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Buy and sell on commission Railway Stocks and Bonds on N. Y. Stock Exchange and Grain and Provisions on Chicago Board of Trade.
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239 and 240 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Improved City Property at lowest rates. Large sums on strictly first-class business property 5 and 5½ per cent.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 27.	Sept. 20.
New York	$106,151,538	$130,936,199
Boston	11,582,940	13,105,023
Chicago	10,974,000	10,868,000
Philadelphia	9,994,777	10,092,538
St. Louis	2,748,423	3,106,594
Baltimore	2,309,634	2,121,536
New Orleans	.....	1,030,493

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 10c discount; Boston, 10@15c discount; St. Louis, 75c discount.

Business at the banks has exhibited little change in the four days that have elapsed this week, apart from that incident to the excitement in wheat circles on 'Change. That has involved extensive changes of ownership, about all the wheat in private elevators having been sold, and the posting of large sums as margins, which has increased the value of deposits at the Board of Trade banks, and they report money as plentiful. Other institutions have nearly all their loanable funds out in the hands of borrowers. The country has taken a large amount of currency, but less is now going to the Northwest than it was thought would be wanted there, and business in some other directions is perhaps less active in consequence, it being impossible to tell just how much the trade of the whole West will be affected by the wheat crop failure in the North. Rates of discount are steady at 5 per cent on demand and 6@7 per cent on time loans. New York exchange was dull at a discount of 70c per $1,000 and sterling was quoted steady.

Local securities were dull, with few price changes. First National Bank stock was offered at 265, with 261 bid. Chicago City Railway stock was offered at 300, with 275 bid. North Chicago Street Railroad was offered at 113½, with 110½ the best bid. Chicago City Railway 4½s were easier at 98¾. Gas Trusts were neglected at 58 asked, and Consumers' Gas was unchanged at 76¾. Sales on the Stock Exchange were: 5,000 Chicago City Railway 4½s at 98¾ and 3,000 Consumers' 6s at 76¾. Counter sales were noted of 30,000 Chicago Gas 5s at 80, 10,000 Cook County 7s of 1892 at 103, 1,000 do 7s, 101½, 5,000 Santa Fé Elevator 6s at par, and 2,500 Terry (Dak.) 6s at 102¾. The sale of gas bonds at 80 in the face of recent weakness may perhaps be a significant fact.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—(Special.)—Nearly all stocks advanced today until near 2 o'clock, the special feature being St. Paul, which was ¾ higher than it closed yesterday. The advance developed on reports that by the prospect of an agreement between the Northwestern lines to restore rates.

The general stock market was strong, active, and higher. Nearly all stocks opened ½@¾ higher than they closed, the only noticeable exception being Reading, which opened ¼ lower, at 56¾, and only ruled about that figure for a time, and 70¾ through the forenoon, notwithstanding that the trading in it amounted to 20,000 shares before 12 o'clock. New England stood unchanged at 39, and closed ¼ higher, notwithstanding the large trading in it. The opening price was 69¾, and in the aggregate or 32,200 shares changed hands at prices ranging from 69¾@69¾. Of these two stocks furnished 35 per cent of the whole forenoon's business, and were both lower at 12 o'clock than they were at the opening. Other stocks that were Lake Shore, Northern Pacific preferred, Oregon Transcontinental, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Lackawanna, Western Union, which combined did a little over one-half more of the whole forenoon's business, and at 12 o'clock were all from ¼ to ¾ higher than they opened, notwithstanding the large amount of investments that appeared to go up the easiest and with the least apparent manipulation were Union Pacific, Lake Shore, St. Paul, Northern Pacific preferred, and of the less active stocks also Pullman Palace Car, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis.

London was again a buyer of all the specialties usually dealt in there, but the temper of the market in general was indifferent, and the dealings small.

Important not advances over opening prices were: Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 1¼; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 1¼; Delaware & Hudson, ¾; Consolidated Gas, 1; Delaware & Hudson, ¾; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, ¾; Hocking Valley, ¾; Louisville & Nashville, ¾; Manhattan Elevated, ¾; Michigan Central, ⅝; Missouri Pacific, 1¼; New York, Susquehanna & Western preferred, ¾; Pacific Mail, 1¼; Reading, ¾; Richmond & West Point preferred, 1¼; Rock Island, 1¼; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, 1¼; Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, 1¼; Union Pacific, ¾.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Sept 27	Closing Sept 28
Am. Cot. Sd. T	7,908	45	43¾	43¾	43
Atlantic & Pacific	405	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Canada Pacific	6,100	67¼	67	67	67¼
Canada Southern	1,510	54½	54¼	54¼	54½
Canadian Pacific	100	80	80	80	80¾
Ches. & Ohio	200	17	17	17	16¾
Do 1st pfd	300	27	26¾	26¾	26¾
Do 2d pfd	1,625	18¾	18	18	17¾
C., B. & Q	1,100	118¾	118	118¾	118¾
C., C. C. & I	3,100	61	60	61	61
Con. Gas	8,150	81	80¼	82¾	83¼
Col. Coal & I	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Col. & Hock. Coal	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
C., St. L. & P	1,500	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do pfd	20	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
D., L. & W	1,240	140	139	139	139
D., L. & W.	20,000	143¾	142¾	143¾	143¾
Del. & Hud	800	119¾	119¼	119¾	119
Del. & Rio G. pfd	200	45	45	45	45
Erie	2,000	25¾	25¼	25¼	25¼
Do pfd	650	63¾	63¼	63¾	63
E. Tenn. & Ga	4,100	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
Do 1st pfd	1,000	94	94	94	94
Do 2d pfd	300	24¾	24¼	24¾	24¾
Hocking Valley	1,200	27	26¾	26¾	26¾
Ill. Cent	200	117	117	117	117
Jersey Central	100	89	89	89	89
Kan. & Tex	1,000	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Lake Shore	15,425	102¾	101¾	102¾	102¾
Louis. & N	4,500	69¾	68¾	69¾	69¾
Long Island	600	60	60	60	60
L. & N. W	1,000	97	96¾	96¾	96¾
Mich. Central	100	94½	94½	94½	94½
Minn. & St. L	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Do pfd	100	35	35	35	.....
Man. Con	1,000	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Northwestern	28,555	114¾	113¾	114¾	113¾
N. Y. & N. E	47,400	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¾
Nor. & W	200	27	27	27	26¾
Do pfd	17,400	57¾	57¼	57¾	57¾
Nor. & W	1,300	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
N. Y. Cent	200	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Nash. & Chat	300	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
N. Y., Sus. & W	1,000	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¾
Do 1st pfd	200	44	44	44	44
N. Y., Sus. & W	275	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
O. Trans. Co	2,000	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¾
Ohio & Miss	600	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Ore. Imp	1,000	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Pac. Mail	5,650	35¾	35¼	35¾	35¾
Peo. D. & E	1,400	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Phil. Gas & Co	100	57	57	57	57
Reading	37,600	70¾	69¾	70¾	70¾
Rock Island	2,310	120¾	119¾	120¾	120¾
St. Paul	38,850	85¾	84¾	85¾	85¾
Do pfd	400	118	118	118	118
St. L. & S. F	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
St. L. & S. F. pfd	1,200	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do 1st pfd	300	107	107	107	107
St. L. & A. M	1,200	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Do pfd	1,500	114	114	114	114
Tex. Pac	1,000	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Tenn. Coal	5,800	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¾
Union Pac	31,850	61¾	60¾	61¾	61¾
W. & L. E. pfd	1,100	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Wabash	700	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do pfd	1,400	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Western Un	10,000	84¾	84¼	84¾	84¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	122¾	Pacific 6s of '95	107¾
U. S. 4s coup	123		
U. S. 4½s reg	107¾		

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	.....	Wells, Fargo	137
American	110	United States	70

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$1000 A&T con 5s	104	$4000 NCA&StL 1st	110
1000 AmDad 5s	106¾	2000 NJC 1st	110¾
2000 A&T inc	39¾	1000 NYC&StL 4s	106¾
1000 B&O 4½s	106¾	6000 NY&SW 1st rfd 5s	90
2000 BC&RN 1st call to 95	90		
2000 C&Cecur reorg	70		
2000 C&Ohio 6s sterling	120		
1000 C&Ohio 6s Ky Cent	106		
1000 C&Ohio 6s Ky Cent	106		
1000 C&Ohio 6s Ky Cent	106		
1000 Ogn T 6s	75		
1000 CB&Q 4s	101¾	$2000 PD&E 1st-2 Div	100
2000 CB&Q 4s	101¾	5000 PD&E 1st rfd	70
1000 CB&Q 4s	101¾	2000 P&H 1st pfd inc	69¾
2000 C&Ill 1st 5s	120	1000 P&H 1st inc	69¾
1000 ChaM 1st	85	1000 P&H 1st inc	69¾
1000 CH&D 2d	107¾	5000 StL&AT 1st pfd	37¾
1000 CH&D 2d	107¾	2000 StL&AT 1st pfd	37¾
1000 CH&D 2d	107¾	2000 StPM&M 1st	120